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NOTICE.—*The* EDITORS *of the* BOMBAY GUARDIAN *beg to request that all letters on business, such as orders for papers and advertisements, intimations of change of residence, and remittances of money, be addressed to the Publisher,* MR. A. DUNLOP, *21 Rampart Row, and those having reference to the News and Literary department of the paper, to the* EDITORS *officially, and not by name, at their office 21 Rampart Row.*

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK.

On WEDNESDAY *evening at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *the usual* SERVICE *and* LECTURE *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening at* ST. ANDREW'S KIRK, *at ½ past 6 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting at Ambrolie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

STATE OF THE CONTINENT. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Louis Napoleon has given to the world a demonstration of that great political theorem, the truth of which would be more extensively known if aristocratical influence did not impede the spread of it, that no class of men can have a claim to govern a country from mere rank, wealth, or station in society, but that the aristocracy of merit and administrative ability is the sole test which ought to be applied in the selection of the members of a Cabinet. In the midst of the vexatious embarrassments which he was compelled to submit from the open defiance of the Legislative Assembly, he formed a Ministry of Transition, for which he neither had recourse to the ranks of the Republican Legislature, nor to the aid of the "territorial magnates" whose reign has been so long undisturbed by the admixture of the popular element. The aristocratic Solons, of course, prophesied the immediate downfall of such a Ministry, because, as Lord Stanley said when accounting to the House of Lords for his inability to construct a ministry, it possessed no men who had had "official experience." From the date of its appointment, however, the Cabinet thus formed has acted with a prudence which has enabled it to surmount the difficulties that surrounded it; and in spite of the envy of rival politicians, and the affected contempt of the experienced but arrogant habitués of office, its term of administration, were it to end now, might be looked up to as a model worthy of imitation. The result of the policy thus decided upon, in a moment of difficulty, has been signally successful; and while it has dealt a severe blow on the factious spirit of the Assembly, which obstructed every design or suggestion of the President's, and which obliged him, in fact, to have recourse to it, it has at the same time done for Europe a service which cannot be too highly esteemed by all sincere friends of the people—it has taught parties of all opinions, not only the necessity, but the possibility, and the advantages also, of deriving strength from the infusion of fresh blood into their constitutional systems. Louis Napoleon's position in France has derived amazing strength from this simple but energetic departure from established rule. All the malevolent predictions concerning him and his new ministry have been disproved in the course of events, and the failure has recoiled upon the party from whence they proceeded. The integrity and proper feeling of the President are nowhere doubted of at present. He has not been found plotting to restore royalty in his own person, a consulate, or the empire. He is still living without pomp in the official residence of the Elysée, though it was said he meditated exchanging it for the palatial Tuilleries. The Legitimists are as much at liberty as ever to advocate the cause of the Count de Chambord, and the Orleanists can communicate without restraint with the Prince de Joinville, or with the guardians of the Count de Paris. All this under the presidency of a man to whom the most traitorous and arbitrary intentions have been assigned. How completely have his traducers been silenced! *Vive le President! Vive Louis Napoleon!* for, in the restored tranquility of France during a period darkened by the lowering clouds of unexampled difficulty, he has shown to the world an admirable example of the ease with which an enlightened nation may govern itself by the instrumentality of men "without official experience," who have not served their apprenticeships, or fettered their consciences for ever, in one of the great parties of the state. *Vive Louis Napoleon!* so long as he perseveres in this policy. It is reported, however, that he has resolved on discarding his Ministry of Transition, and replacing it with a Parliamentary Cabinet. It is to be hoped that it is but a report, and that he will not now be instrumental in obstructing the progress of that great moral revolution involved in the establishment of a more rational principal of constructing a ministry.

CENTRAL EUROPE.—The general Germanic constitution has been for some time past the engrossing topic of Central Europe. Austria and Purssia are uniting, on terms of mutual concession, for the repression of liberty. The fact, however, that England, France, and even Russia have protested by diplomatic notes, addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna, against the contemplated entrance of the whole Austrian monarchy into the Bund, without the consent of the parties to the treaty of 1815, must greatly hamper and impede the ambitious aims of these powers. The people are making many and unmistakeable demonstrations of the impatience with which they are eager to free themselves from the dynastic despotisms of Kings, Dukes, Princes and Electors. The King of Wurtemburg tells Schwarzenberg plainly enough, that "before long the people will throw off the allegiance to their petty sovereigns, which even now is little more than nominal." Hungary, that important and vast section of the Austrian dominions, has not yet been so completely subdued as not now to be ready again, and eager, too, for a revolt. The Duchy of Austria itself, and Bohemia, are equally disposed for a rebellion, and perhaps better prepared for a business campaign. Should the imprudent acts of the absolutists tempt them to an outbreak, the patriots of Central Europe may look for sympathy, and probably for assistance, at least, from France. France has declared for freedom, and though there may be men in her Legislature anxious to keep her on the side of absolute government, her instincts and tendencies are too strongly constitutional to submit to so unnatural a constraint. The outbreak of such a war on the continent, too, would be the signal for a general rising in Italy against the deeply-hated yoke of Austria, of the successful result of which there is fortunately little room to doubt.

A leading home journal writes as follows :—"The despots are incurring the odium of the world. In Hesse Cassel the late patriotic Burgomaster, Henkel, has been sentenced to a year and eleven months' imprisonment, after undergoing a degrading trial before the tribunal for seven hours, during the whole of which time he was obliged to stand like a common soldier. The people themselves have been forbidden to welcome the return of a favourite regiment, and found themselves obliged to resort to other means of exhibiting their satisfaction. In Lombardy, the praises of that truly noble man, Mazzini, have been thrown into verse, and embodied in a kind of national song, but that song has been forbidden, and the tyrant, Radetzky, shoots all in whose possession his proclamation is found. Yet it is circulated, and in vaunting derision, the Italians have substituted the name of Radetzky for that of their favourite political leader, in the song which has been dedicated to him. Italy is even preparing to arm against Austria, and a loan has been proposed to be negotiated, to promote the universally desired object of the expulsion of the Austrians from Italy. The spirit of freedom, which we rejoice to see thus developed and growing, has received great encouragement also from America, where there is no aristocracy to fetter the expression of the will of the people, or to prevent them from using their war establishment in the cause of liberty, should that be desirable. Pressed thus with the force of public opinion in the most enlightened and most powerful country of the world, and threatened at home by the attitude of a people eager to achieve a national independence, we may now look forward to a revolution in central Europe, or the speedy concession of a constitutional form of Government by those who at present have power to refuse it. The latter alternative is undoubtedly the one which we should wish to see chosen ; but should tyranny and the spirit of obstructing the acquisition of popular right force on the former, then we must consent that that price should be paid, dear though it be, for the inappreciably valuable results that must follow—a constitutional government, and the complete development of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce."

ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA.—If our readers will suppose a Judge to have a cause brought before him supported by three witnesses ; the first an old grey headed Brahman speaking rather indistinctly and vaguely, but on the whole intending to tell the truth ; the second a youngster pretending to be his son, though by the more knowing part of the community well understood to have cast himself upon the old man for the sake of maintaing his credit,—a sharp youth who eschews nothing so much as truth ; the third a loquacious fellow of whose stories true and false there is no end, and in them as little consistency, he will have a pretty fair example of the position in which we now are placed in endeavouring to give a sketch of the History of India in early times. Our witnesses then in plain words are the Vedas, the Upanishads and the Purans, the use of which hard names our more unlearned readers must pardon for the sake of those who will not believe that one can know any thing about a subject, unless he use a multitude of unpronounceable words. These then are our witnesses and from them we must elicit the truth ; not that we intend to cary our readers through all the tedious progress by which we ourselves have arrived at what we conceive just conclusions on the subject, but that it is needful to mention our authorities. In a case such as we have supposed the Judge would weigh all the statements of the parties, reject what he considered absurd and contradictory, and try to make a consistent narrative out of the confused heap of stories that was placed before him ; and this is what we are going to attempt to do with the aid of such European scholars as Jones, Wilson, Lassen, &c.

India then was first peopled by a race of Tartar origin, a family belonging to the great Turanian stock. From this race are descended all the hill tribes, the low caste men, and the great proportion of the cultivators of the soil ; in a word the mass of the population of India. The customs, manners, and religion of this premative race were peculiar. They had no caste among them, they had no priests, every man was his own sacrificer. They worshipped generally conical stones covered with paint, and sacrificed to the demons of the hills and rocks, cocks, goats, and some times it is to be feared even human beings. Such is the religion of the great proportion of the rural population in Southern India to this very day, and Munoo and the ancient Brahman legislators testify it was so in ancient times. According to the Puranic writers some of these aboriginal tribes had made some progress in civilization, when a race from the north of the Himalayas came to settle among them. These are said to have been led by the grandfather of that King Bharat, from whom afterwards the whole of what Europeans call India or Hindostan, received its native name Bharatkhand or the country of Bharat This new tribe was of a different family, spoke a different language, and had a different religion and different customs and manners from the primitive settlers. It belonged to the great Indo-Gothic stock, who as Greeks enlightened, and as Romans subdued the ancient world, and who as Goths, Franks, Normans, &c., laid the foundations of a literature and civilization that throws into the shade all the glory of former times. These Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Waisyas, as their Priests, Warriors, and Agricultural population were called, settled in India probably not earlier and not much later them 2,000 B. C. But they were all of one caste. They intermarried with one another and passed from one class to another. Indeed most of the present existing families of Brahmans trace up their origin to a chief of the military caste.* The conquerors and civilizers of India were not cramped, and pinioned by those fetters, which they first imposed on a subject population to retain them in servitude, and then on themselves to prevent that degradation that would have followed intermixture with the aboriginal natives. The Trans-Himalayan family, were fire worshippers, like their brethren who settled in Persia, and continue so to the present day, though that form of worship is much observed by the rites of the new and gaudy system, that every where meets the eye. They entered as settlers peaceably, and obtained a grant of land, but were not long in depriving the generous monarch, who gave them it, of his throne and kingdom, and sending him down, as they hypocritically pretend to reign in the infernal regions. Every year in the country around us, on the first day of the commercial year, in autum the Hindoos pray for the restoration of the happy reign of Bali. So manifest indeed did the ingratitude and injustice of this act appear to the Brahmans themselves, that in their Legendary Poems, they promise that Bali shall obtain a high dignity in the next great age, though now he must be content with reigning under ground. But the Government of the chiefs being unlimited, and their pride inflated by the submission of conquered thousands, they began to exercise the usual insolence and oppression of such rulers, even towards the learned and priestly members of their own tribe. A war was the consequence, in which the Brahmans under their great leader Parushuram established a Brahmanical empire, and the ascendancy of the Brahmans as a caste, for after this we hear nothing of Brahmans springing from the second sons of kings as in the early narrative.† Now then the institution of caste was matured. The Kshatiryas who were allowed to live were fixed down into a second caste under the Brahmans, the Wassyas, i. e. the farmers of the land were made a third, and the Shoodras the original inhabitants who had been from the first degraded to the condition of slaves, were considered a fourth caste, but not allowed to participate in the religious rites of the three first castes. True it is that it is stated on the same authority that the great Brahmanical hero, who established this empire, not content with three times slaying the slain, slew all the males of the military caste, no less than twenty one times, but this is only I do not say an Eastern, but an Indian metaphor, for Kings and soldiers in abundance, as the heroes of the Great Indian Epics, of the same race are mentioned in the very same books after this pretended extirpation. The Brahmans now however wish us to take the

* Surprising as this assertion may seen, it is not a hyperbole. In the Vol. of the RigVeda published in London, the names of Brahmanical authors are appended. They are in number fourteen. Of these eight are of Kshatriya families. One is the son of a Brahman by a slave, and five as far as we know not traceable to any other than pure Brahman parentage ; this is no unfair specimen of the rest.

† The three great families of Brahmans called Angirasa, Kaushika, and Kanwayana, so celebrated in Hindoo literature, are in the Vishnu Puran derived from Kshatraya ancestors. Book IV. C. 2. No. 7th and 19th.

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slaughter to which we have referred literally, and deny that there are any of the two second castes at present to be found. Yet the assertion of the Rajputs of the upper provinces, who maintain that they are the lineal descendants of the ancient Kings, and that of the merchants of Gujarath, who also assert that they are the progeny of the ancient landholders, is just as good evidence in favour of their claim as that of the Brahmans is against it; and any one who observes their light colour, lofty mien, and whole appearance, approaching much nearer to those of the Brahmans, than to those of the common people, will be disposed to believe they speak the truth.—To establish satisfactorily all the facts contained in this sketch, would as we have said lead to details unsuitable to our pages, but one or two things more may be stated for the sake of those who wish to investigate the subject of Hindoo caste. In the Rig Veda, caste is only mentioned in the 8th Book, and this Book is a later collection of hymns, and by no means coëval with the other seven. Brahmans are in the other parts learned men and sacrificers, but not a caste. The style of all the Upanishads is so entirely modern, and they are so evidently mere modern Tractates, composed to uphold the existing state of things, especially the Pantheism of the Vedantists, a system entirely foreign to the genuine Veda, that although they may answer for Hindoos like Ram Mohan Roy, who wish to exhibit the Vedas, as containing a genuine system of theism, they will not serve for the solving of any question of antiquity in the hands of enlightened enquirers. We may also observe that the German system of making all the Hindoo stories mere Phylosophical and Astronomical myths or allegories will not go down yet with Englishmen. We believe that in the traditions of ancient nations, even when overlaid with fable, there is a substratum of truth. Men do not love pure truth, but they like a little; and even Shakespear and Walter Scott are more indebted than most think to a historical basis for the popularity of some of their best pieces.

Christian Education.—This subject is of such obvious importance as to render any apology for its frequent introduction into our columns quite unnecessary. We have often thought, that a very powerful argument in favor of incorporating the study of the Christian religion from the inspired standards of that religion with the whole of education, may be derived from the well known fact of the great superiority both of man and woman, in all the relations of life, under the influence of Christianity, over the character of both sexes, among heathen nations, not excepting those furthest advanced in civilization. Whether we regard private character, in its personal, domestic, and social attributes, or public character in its home or foreign relations, this superiority is manifest. That other causes have co-operated with Christianity, in producing these results, cannot be doubted; but this has exerted a far greater power than those. Two illustrations of this position occur to us. The first is, that there exists a wider difference between the ancients and moderns, as to private, than public character. This has arisen from the fact that Christianity has met with less to counteract its influences in private than in public life. The influence of Christianity, in the form of Church establishments, *on the character of public men*, is not the legitimate influence of a pure, humble, holy religion; but of wealth and talents, rank and patronage, under the form of a great national institution, political rather than ecclesiastical, and ecclesiastical rather than religious. When it is considered also, that all Europe, with hardly an exception, has been under the government of hereditary monarchs, that scarcely any of these have been religious men; that hereditary nobles, corrupted by wealth, power, and family pride, have been always around them, and that so many public men have belonged to noble families, or have been connected with them, we are not surprised, that Christianity should have exerted so little influence, in the formation of public character, among the nations of Europe. On the other hand, in modern Europe, Christianity, though subject to many grievous oppressions, though deformed and debased, has had a sensible influence on private character. Whenever a reasonable opportunity has been afforded, it has purified and elevated the individual, and has given a beauty and propriety, a spirit of benevolence, duty, and usefulness to private character, unexampled in Greece or Rome. To all the relations of private life, it has imparted a loveliness and dignity, a value and authority, unknown before. It has raised the standard of duty, it has furnished higher motives to usefulness; it has multiplied and exalted rational enjoyments. With such power, even under all the disadvantages and discouragements that encircle it, private life, in modern Christian Europe, must then have excelled private life among the Greeks and Romans.

The *Second* illustration is found in the fact, that the improvement of *woman* has exceeded that of *man*. All who are acquainted with the history of female character, in ancient and modern Europe, are aware that Christianity has meliorated in an extraordinary degree, the condition of women. Christianity has restored them to their natural station in society, as wives and mothers, as daughters and sisters. It has given them the influence of temper, manners, and affection, of sense and virtue, instead of the power of a haughty, though degraded favorite, or of a wedded partner, little less than a prisoner for life. It has indeed given "unto them, beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Christianity has enlarged and dignified the sphere of their duty and usefulness, has purified their feelings, cultivated their understandings, and given them a tenfold reward of virtuous enjoyments. Under such influences, women have arisen from the degradation and wretchedness, to which they had been consigned. They have nobly vindicated their rights, by the honorable and efficient discharge of the higher and better duties allotted to them. But the chief argument derived from this view of female character is, that Christianity has not only exalted modern, above ancient female character; but it has improved the modern woman, more than the modern man. Perhaps it may be said that there was more room for improvement in the condition and attributes of the former, than of the latter. Whether this be so or not, is immaterial; for if a greater change has been wrought, in the same period of time, in the one than in the other, and Christianity has produced it, one argument is still the same. If both were originally on a level, and the former is now more advanced than the latter, our proof is complete. Or if woman had been more degraded than man, and both have exceedingly improved, yet in such ratio, that the former is now as far advanced as the latter, still our conclusion is just. In point of fact, women are actually in a higher state of improvement than men, so far as the influences of Christianity are concerned. If man boasts of the religion of the understanding, and of a more varied and extensive religious knowledge, woman excels him in the religion of the heart. All her affections are the bosom friends of Christianity, whenever she is piously disposed. Her tenderness of heart, her sensibility of conscience, the nature of her duties, and trials, and griefs, her freedom from the temptations of selfishness and vice, of wealth, and ambition, of false honor and false pride, the inward character of her resources against disappointment and sorrow, pain and misfortune, all contribute to make the personal religion of woman, more consistent and firm, more simple, pure and fervent than that of men. The number of pious women has always exceeded that of pious men: and the christian character of the female sex has generally approached nearer to the perfect example of the blessed Redeemer.

The argument then on the subject of Christian education, as sustained by the two illustrations just given, is this: We have said that man, in modern Europe, has become, from the operation of Christianity, a more elevated being in the scale of creation, than man, in ancient Greece and Rome. We have said also that this difference is more perceptible in private than in public life,—in the character of woman, than in that of man; and that the reason is, because Christianity has been enabled to exert a more steady, intimate, natural influence in private, than in public life, and over woman, than over man.

From these premises, we reason thus. We see that the power of Christianity is less over men in public, than in private life. How can this be remedied? Assuredly in no other way than by multiplying and strengthening its influences in private life. The private man eventually becomes the public man. We cannot indeed single out the few, who are destined for public stations, from the many, who are to remain in retirement. We must, therefore, educate all so as to subject every one to the influences which are so important to public character. This must be done in youth, if done at all; and how can we better accomplish it than by the union between secular and Christian education. The power which great minds have over weak ones, is the control which ought to be exercised by public men over the multitudes subjected to their lawful authority. And how can their dominion over life, character, liberty, and property, over public and private happiness and improvement, attain the height of moral excellence and moral power, unless their superiority be founded on the religion of Christ, the purest fountain of moral excellence, the noblest instrument of moral power! But we have also seen, that from circumstances, arising out of the peculiarity of their respective situations, men are less liable to be affected and governed by religion than women. It is impossible to assimilate the condition of men to that of women, in respect to the peculiar causes, which have given such an ascendancy to Christian influences, over the character of women. Hence it is obvious, that we ought to shape our schemes of education, with a view to this state of things. We should endeavour to train the youth, so as to place him from the earliest to the latest period of instruction under the daily influences of Christianity, as a vital, inseparable ingredient in the daily bread of education. And how can this be done safely, wisely, effectually, unless by incorporating the study of Christianity from its inspired standards with the whole of education.

Difficulties of the Bible.—*Gloomy picture of Man.* The Bible gives, it is said, a severe and sombre representation of humanity. It is misanthropical. It looks on every thing with a jaundiced eye. It comes in to damp the hopes and extinguish the joys of men. It would fain see all men clothed in sackcloth and ashes. The more a man mourns and breaks his heart, the more it pronounces him blessed. Nature does not so. The sun arises in beauty and sends his swift beams to every man's door and window, with an invitation to rejoice. As we walk abroad landscapes clothed in a thousand admirable hues stretch on every side; the blue sky canopies us; the winds rustle pleasantly in the tops of the trees; innumerable birds create by their songs an atmosphere of gladness around us; gorgeous insects flaunt their beauties before our eyes; and the fields and orchards yield exquisite or salutary fruits. All bids us rejoice. Man is evidently made much of in nature; and we find in it no lugubrious declaration that the wrath of God impends upon the human family. All seems to say, Ye are his offspring.

This is the objection. It contains truth; it omits truth; and its inferences are erroneous.

It is true that there is a great manifestation of love in the works and in the providence of God. Nor is it possible to get too exalted a conception of the kindness of God, from the contemplation of nature. The beautiful creations that encompass us, the admirable combinations, the surprising products that are continually presented to our notice, the correspondence between the things without us and the susceptibilities within, certainly look as though the Creator had a concern, a very deep concern indeed, for our welfare. And this aspect of nature is repeatedly and emphatically dwelt upon in the Bible.—"His tender mercy is over all his works." Where will you find in the whole compass of profane literature such a hymn of praise to the God of creation and of providence, as the 107th Psalm? And in the 104th, the Psalmist, after an affecting exhibition of the goodness of God in his works, exclaims, "I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live." And in another place he says. "Thou, Lord, hast made me glad through thy work; I will triumph in the works of thy hand." And again, "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord."

Divine love is abundantly manifested in the world we inhabit. But it is not the only attribute disclosed to our view. There is much to tell of a holy and just God. There are many articulations to the effect that he who made man is displeased with man. There is a blue sky, there are also thunder-clouds; there are gentle rains, there are also hail storms; there are pleasant landscapes, and there are frightful wastes; there are *malarias* as well as balmy airs; there are hurricanes, earthquakes, as well as rainbows, fruits and flowers. In a great city there are hundreds of families gladdened every week by the introduction of new members fresh from the hand of God; and hundreds are saddened also by the loss of long-loved members.

What then shall we learn from nature? That God desires our happiness, or that he is opposed to our happiness? We may learn that God desires our happiness; that we occupy a position in which happiness is impossible; and that he would fain lead us to the only position wherein it is possible. "Despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and long-suffering, not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance." The object of all the love manifested to man in the divine works, as well as of all the severity, is to lead men to repentance, to persuade them to flee from sin. If any man imagines that he can read in nature the words 'God is content with man,' he grossly deceives himself. "The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all unrighteousness and ungodliness of men." The imitations of nature are, 'Come to God and be happy,' and not 'Be happy as ye are.'

The reason why the Bible seems to wear a gloom that nature does not, is that it speaks more explicitly than nature. It is more easy for men to misundsrstand the latter than the former. God has put his thoughts into language that man cannot altogether falsify. He can falsify the language of the sunbeam that comes stealing in at his window in the morning, and make it speak thus, 'God loves you as you are; eat, drink and be merry'; but it is a harder thing to falsify the text, "except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." "Flee from the wrath to come," is the sermon of universal nature to the sinner; but he persuades himself that there is no such thing, till the word of God comes and proclaims it to him in accents most definite and positive.

No, there is no misanthropy in the Bible. Infinite love had much to do with the utterance of the harshest, sternest declarations of the Bible. If God had left us under the persuasion that sin is a thing of no moment, and a change of heart unnecessary, if he had pursued the course that many of this world's comforters pursue, he might have been called a misanthropist, an enemy of man. But he has not done so. "Turn ye," he says, "why will ye die? My soul hath no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that he turn from his wickedness and live." For every joy the Bible seeks to blight, it offers a joy immeasurably greater. For every hope it endeavours to crush, it offers an infinitely surer and better hope. The things it wars with are our enemies. And the reason why it says, "Blessed are they that mourn," is because such and such only can have true comfort. The process of *désillusion*, of disenchantment is a bitter process; but there is no other way to the true life. It rears around man the walls of a frightful prison, that it may lead him to make his escape by a straight gate and narrow way, to an inheritance incorruptible undefiled and that fadeth not away.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

Ancient Christian Writers—Melito.

Gentlemen,—Among the excellent men and Christian writers who flourished in the commencement of the second century was Melito, Bishop of Sardis, who wrote an eloquent apology in favour of the Christian, and presented it to the Emperor Antoninus the Philosopher, besides a great many other works, some of a controversial, and some of a practical

nature. In one of his treatises entittled, Extracts from the Old Testament—he tells us that he himself had travelled into the East, and made diligent enquiry in the country where the books of the Old Testament were written regarding their number and genuinness. The catalogue he gives is the same as now adopted by Protestants, to the exclusion of the works denominated Apocryphal, and which Jerome, the translator of the Scriptures used by the Roman Catholics, tells us were only read by the Church for edification, but not employed in the proof of any doctrine. Yet because the doctrines of Purgatory and the invocation of Saints are mentioned with respect in some of these Apocryphal books, the Council of Trent has audaciously attempted to add them to the word of God, and by them to support their Anti-christian superstitions.

The following extract is from Melito's work on the Incarnation of Christ, written in opposition to Marcian, the predecessor of our modern Unitarians.

"It is by no means necessary to prove to those who are possessed of the faculty of reason, that Christ after his baptism had a real and material body, although the miracles performed by him manifested chiefly his concealed divinity.

For being both perfect God, and perfect man, he has revealed to us his two natures, his divinity by the miracles he performed during the three years after his baptism, and his humanity during the thirty years that preceded his baptism, during which he concealed the marks of his divinity under the lowly tabernacle of the flesh, although he was truly God before all worlds."

The following beautiful fragment is also from a work of his.

"The Lord Jesus was bound as a ram, shorn as a lamb, and led as a sheep to the slaughter, and was crucified. He bore the tree upon his shoulders when led away to be sacrificed like Isaac by his father. But Christ suffered, while Isaac did not suffer, for he was only a type of Christ, who was about to suffer. Yet even the type of the suffering Saviour inspired the minds of men with fear and terror. In it they see a new mystery, the son led away to be slaughtered on a mountain by the father, and laid down bound upon the wood of the offering, in prepartion for the sacrifice. Isaac also lay silently, bound as a sacrificial ram without opening his mouth, for he neither feared the sword, nor dreaded the fire, nor shrunk from suffering; but exhibiting a type of our Lord was prepared patiently to submit to death. Here we have then Isaac lying bound as a victim, and Abraham standing holding the naked sword, not afraid to sacrifice his son."

And again

"A ram presents himself to be sacrificed for the innocent Isaac in order that he might be released from his bonds; and he by his death redeemed Isaac. So in like manner the Lord, by being put to death has saved us, by being bound has freed us, and by being sacrificed has redeemed us."

If Christian antiquity had spared to us more of such evangelical breathings of the ancient martyrs and confessors of the Church, how gladly would we have exchanged it for the rubbish which the stream of time has cast upon our shores, along with a few valuable remains of antiquity.

Trusting that your readers are not yet tired of my lucubrations.

I remain, your's truly,

A Catholic Christian.

Weekly Epitome of News.

Friday, May 9.

— Correspondents of the *Telegraph & Courier*, say that the Cholera is raging greatly in Panwell and neighboring villages; also in Kurrachee, where as many as 40 have died in one day.

— "We announce with great regret," says the *Bengal Hurkaru*, "the death of Dr. Alexander Chalmers, Presidency Surgeon, which took place last evening. The service has lost in Dr. C. an able, energetic officer, and the community a man of liberal sentiment and kindly feeling. Those who saw him a few weeks ago, and now learn that he has fallen a victim to disease of the liver will be forcibly reminded of the rapid progress of disease in this climate. A remarkably strong and healthy looking man, in the prime of life, is so suddenly prostrated, that though his passage was taken by the *Precursor* on the symptoms of the malady first appearing, he had to be left behind, and ere another opportunity of retreat presents itself, he is dead."

— The last accounts from Madras state that six persons were about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the crime of murder.

— We have letters from Ferozepore, dated the 20th instant, which give an account of a very unusual and most unfortunate occurrence which had just taken place there, and which must hold out a salutary warning to the young officers at that station. It appears that four of these latter took it into their heads to perambulate the city of Ferozepore after mess, and whilst so doing insulted some females belonging to respectable residents there, or attempted to get into their houses. The inhabitants of the portion of the city they were in, rose upon, seized and bound them, and after inflicting a most severe beating, tied them two and two together, and threw them into a ditch, from whence they were not released for nearly twelve hours. Three of these officers are none the worse, beyond some wholesome bruises, but the fourth still lies in a dangerous state. We refrain from giving their names, as the matter has been adjusted by the authorities.—*Englishman.*

— The annual examination of the Madras Medical School took place recently, Sir H. Pottinger in the chair. Number of Students, 127. Nine native medical pupils were presented with their certificates of qualification, having passed their final examination for 2nd Dresser. Sir H. Pottinger passed some flattering remarks upon the school and the professors.

— The Calcutta *Commercial Gazette* states "that the manufacture of Caoutchouc is likely to be re-commenced in Assam. The patentees, Messrs. C. McIntosh and Co., appear to be now satisfied with the quality of the article procurable in that province. The supply is fully equal to the demand, however large it may be. It is satisfactory also to hear that the manufacture of Sugar is on the increase in the same quarter; two more factories having we are informed, been re-commenced this season. The climate and soil of various parts of Assam are, it is generally admitted, well suited for the culture."

— The following appears in the *Bangalore Herald*.—"A curious incident took place at Manantoddy the other day. Six wild Elephants took it into their heads to visit a thatched bungalow belonging to Mr. Kennedy, a Coffee planter, who was then absent at Calicut. Not finding the master at home to give them a warm reception, they very unceremoniously walked into what was considered to be the hall, where a few jars of jam were lying on the table. They broke the jars one by one, and after feasting on the contents which they must have found really delicious, they went about searching the rooms for more, but finding none returned to demolish the unfortunate bungalow, a work which we are informed they accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. This done they thought it high time to depart leaving Mr. Kennedy's domestics to pick up the fragments of the jars and bungalow!

Monday, May 12.

— A correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from Rungpore says:—'Have you heard of the dreadful hailstorm we had here on the 22nd of this month? (April.) It was one of the most terrific ever known in these parts. It destroyed hundreds of houses, and no small number of trees. Some old ones which had stood the storms of a hundred years came down. All the fruit in the gardens is destroyed. The hailstones were as large as ducks' eggs, and the whole station looks like a wreck.'

The following is far from being the first instance we believe of donations made by Parsees to Roman Catholic churches.

Church of St. John the Evangelist.—Conditim.—We are glad to learn that Bomanjee Hormasjee, Esquire, one of the Proprietors of Salsette, has subscribed the sum of Rs. 500 in aid of this new Church, now in course of erection near Mahole, and that he has released the land on which it is building from all claim for rent &c. The edifice being now so far forward as to admit of its being used for the celebration of the offices of our religion, and the spiritual wants of the Parish of Conditim requiring that the Church should be brought into use as early as possible, Sunday the 18th instant and the hour of 9 A. M., have been fixed upon for its Consecration—*Bombay Catholic Laymun, May 10.*

— We are given to understand the Government School at Umritsur, which has been for some time talked of, will be opened shortly; the head master and second master, we hear have been chosen from the Delhi College, and have the recommendations of its Principal. The character and abilities of the persons selected are spoken of in high terms. They have left for Umritsur, taking with them a large quantity of introductory school books. The Punjabees are a much more energetic race than any other of the Indian tribes, and it is said they manifest a considerable eagerness to become acquainted with the English language. Our correspondent says "that it is a curious subject to contemplate the progress of the language trans Indus in the east, of the people whom the Romans considered as separated from the rest of the world in the west." We are glad to see the preliminary steps taken for introducing the English language in the Punjab, and hope that they will be soon followed up by more extended and strenuous exertions worthy of the great country we have undertaken to govern—*Delhi Gazette.*

— We take the following very singular notice from the *Hindoo Intelligencer*:—"At Chorebagaun in Calcutta, on the 21st April, at the house of Baboo Mohes Chunder Bauerjee, the daughter of the late Colley Mohun Chatterjee to Dinno Nauth Mookerjie, a Koolin Brahmin, and the husband of seventeen wives.". Whether that notice was sent to the paper either by the bridegroom or his friends, may be doubtful, but it is, in all probability, literally true. The custom which forces upon the Koolins of Bengal an unlimited number of wives whom they seldom see, and never support, has been exposed and denounced till it has become tiresome; but it as well every now and then to draw public attention to a deplorable

practice which is still continued, though in a decreasing degree.,—*Englishman.*

— The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* announces the death of Rev. A. W. Street, Professor of Bishop's College, and connected with the gospel-propagation Society.

—"We here" says the *Telegraph and Courier*, "that the tunnels on the line of railway beyond Tannah have already been commenced ; this seems indicative of a resolve to push on the works with all practicable expedition."

— The following is from an esteemed Correspondent from Allahabad, dated 28th April :—"Fifty barrels of gunpowder have been sent down by the Kaleegunga to clear the channel of the remains of the *Patna*. I believe about 500 packages have been saved from the *Patna* for this station, leaving about 2 or 300 lost. Those saved are all more or less damaged. They are said to be coming in country boats. Mr. Coles, the chief officer of the *Patna*, met a melancholy death. They were trying to shift the large cylinder of the *Patna* when in a country boat alongside of the wreck. It tilted over, and, to use my informant's expression, it must have smashed him against the side of the wreck as flat as a pancake. His body sunk instantly, and never rose again. There is a rumour that the *Chunar* is aground, and under circumstances of danger, between Mirzapoor and this—but this is a mere rumour—as nothing certain is known. A great deal of sickness here now—small-pox very prevalent.—P. S.—The Ganges Company's Steamer *Ghazeepoor* left this yesterday for Calcutta—also the *Berhampooter* and *Kaleegunga* to-day."—*Agra Messenger, May* 3.

TUESDAY, MAY 13.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 5th May to the 11th May (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Aneroid Barometer.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta No. 1.
	10 a. m.	4 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	6 a. m.	1 p. m.	Max.
May									
5	29·619	29 511			80·6	88·4	72·8	80·0	16
6	„ 707	„ 600			80·7	90·0	74·4	80·0	3
7	„ 766	„ 693			81·2	90·5	77·2	80·0	3
8	„ 846	„ 768			81·8	91·0	77·5	80·0	2
9	„ 910	„ 816			81·1	91·0	77·5	80·0	1
10	„ 933				80·5	90·7	74·2	78·0	2
11		„ 783							

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

May 5th—Dense Cirrii.—Strong Wind from NW.
6th—Do. Cirrii and Cirrocumulii.—Light Wind from W.
7th—Nimbii and Dense Cirrocumulii.—Light Wind from S.W.
8th—Detached Nimbii moving NE. Wind S.W.
9th—Dense fleecy clouds, and Nimbii.—S.W.
10th— „ „ „ „ „
11th— „ „ „ „ „

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 12th May 1851.

— The *Bombay Times* does not remember a more agreeable month of May at Bombay, than the present is, thus far, and notices a rise in the barometer last week of more than four-tenths of an inch. The appearances of an early monsoon have gone off.

— Any thing more forlorn and powerless than the Nizam's government it would be difficult to find. A correspondent of the *Madras Spectator* says that an atrocious murder has recently been perpetrated within 100 yards of the bounds of the Presidency, of a company of 16 Arabs. They in open daylight entered the house of an opulant *Sawahar*, to seize him ; in this they did not succeed, but killed two of his peons. And this with impunity. The writer adds:

"There is another position to which I would call attention. If a resident of the Residency bazaar ill-uses another resident of the bazaar out of the bounds of the Residency, the Resident, under the ordinance of his proclamation, could not take cognizance of it. Then who could ? The Nizam's Government is not vigilant to preserve the peace, and does not take cognizance of matters relating to persons residing within English limits, without receiving in the first instance the sanction of the authorities presiding in those limits."

— It is said that the Nabob of the Carnatic intends to devote a part of his pension to the establishment of a Madrissa, i. e. a college for the study of languages.

— In the late numbers of the *Surat Samachar*, we find in an imaginary conversation between natives an interesting account of the great exhibition in London, mention of several curious things it will contain, and remarks upon the desirableness of foriegn travel for the natives of this country.

— A letter in the *Englishman* from Bauleah says.

"The cholera has again broken out here, and is carrying off its hundreds. We owe this awful infliction to the pilgrims returning from the 'Baroni Asnan,' probably one half of the *Jatrees* have fallen victims to the pestilence, and not less than a lakh passed through this station to the 'Holy Gunga.'"

— The consumption of ardent spirits in England was in 1848, Gals. 26,800,000 ; in 1849, Gs. 28,200,000 ; in 1850, Gs. 28,600,000. More than a gallon for every individual, whether man, woman or child.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14.

[COMMUNICATED].—The *Hindu Intelligencer* reports the marriage of a Kulin Brahmin who had already *seventeen wives !* What a disgrace to society is such a fact, for we must, we suppose, believe it to be true. Is this one of the blessings of Hinduism about which the sticklers for it are just now putting forth their mighty energies. The misery which such a practice must necessarily entail on native society can scarcely be conceived, around it must cluster the worst consequences. For the holy gentry seldom if ever live with their wives, nor do they support them. They pay an occasional visit to the house of the women to whom they are affianced, and this, sometimes after an interval of many years. Why do not the Vedantists and the enlightened (!) natives combine to put down such practices? No, it suits their purpose better to oppose the progress of truth, rather than to reform the abuses of their own system.—*Eastern Star, May* 3.

The above extract leads us to mention that a much-respected member of Hindoo society in Bombay, whose influence was generally supposed to be exerted in opposition to much that is contained in the *Shastras*, has lately in the marriage of his daughter gone the extreme length of brahmanical regulation. The Brahmans are triumphant, and young Bombay much chagrined. We confess that we are not as much surprised as many. Convictions far deeper and from a far higher source are needed, to surmount the existing obstacles.

— Lord Falkland is not to return to Mahabaleshwar, says the *Tel. & C.* ; but will go hence to Poona.

— The *Bombay Times* thinks that the recent graduates of the Grant Medical College should go to Panwell, or other districts where Cholera is raging and medical aid required, and proceeds to say :—"At home no medical man ever thinks of earning emoluments or a name without struggling through poverty, danger and difficulty for a period of years ; his house is only sought for by the rich when the cottages where poor men dwell have often been sought out by, and long been familiar to him, and wealthy patients first seek his services after he has for years been accustomed to seek the privilege of serving the poor gratuitously ; and we know no reason why a more smooth or flowery path should be looked for in India than in England by medical aspirants. We have repeatedly stated that on the conduct of the first *set of* Graduates of the Grant College will the fate and character of its future sleeves in a great measure depend ; and it would grieve us [illegible] deeply to believe that the rumours which speak of the[illegible] as being shy of the perils and labours of their profession should prove true—a feeling as discreditable to them as is a shyness on the part of a soldier of an encounter with the enemy."

— The *Englishman* gives a more correct list of the native papers of Bengal. They are 21 in all, viz : 2 daily ; 2 triweekly ; 4 half-weekly ; 7 weekly ; 1 half-monthly ; and 5 monthly. The *Friend of India* says ; "More progress appears to have been made in the last seven years, than in the preceding twenty six. And it is worthy of special remark that these papers in the native language have been multiplied apparently in proportion to the number of students who have received an English education. We have one solitary newspaper in the English language, published in Calcutta by a Native gentleman, against twenty one journals in the vernacular language. This fact indicates the difficulty of substituting a foreign tongue for the indigenous language of the country. The student who has obtained education in the English language, receives his subsequent impressions through the medium of the vernacular journals."

— The project of enabling converted Hindus to return to their former faith, by a particular form of purification, has again been mooted in Calcutta. The *Probhakur* doubts not that texts may be found in the Shastra to sanction such a proceeding.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Thursday, Five P. M.

Communications recently received (says correspondent of *Times*) from the Government functionaries in the departments of state, as I am assured, that numerous Socialist agents traverse the country at this moment for the purpose of circulating, in the most remote hamlets, the manifestoes of Mazzini and Ledru-Rollin ; of organizing secret societies, under the title of Philanthropic Associations, and of establishing Democratic Socialist journals. Several of these agents have been arrested. The facts elicited in connection with the conspiracies of Oran, Lyons, and Beziers show also that the Reds have, with a view to the execution of their projects, completed a system of association modelled on Carbonarism, the Society of the Rights of Man, and the German Universities. At Beziers the initiation of

of postulants into these lodges was performed in the night. The initiator, his head and face covered with a cowl, and presenting a loaded pistol, administered the oath, and accompanied it with the most terrible menaces against traitors; while the postulant, with his eyes bandaged, and his hands placed on two poniards laid crosswise, repeated the formula. 'Centurions' had under their orders a certain number of 'decurions,' and these, charged with the command of a section each, were to take care that their men were provided with arms and ammunition. The last mentioned had the mission of manufacturing powder and casting bullets.

Paris, Saturday Evening.

The President of the Republic has at length resolved to get rid of the transition Ministry, and to select a Cabinet which will have some chance of obtaining the support of the majority in the Assembly. At the present moment nothing is definitively settled; but the negotiations have been brought to such a point that it seems probable that the affair will be arranged in the course of this evening.

Admiral Parseval Deschenes' squadron sailed from Brest for Toulon on the 14th inst.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

(From Correspondent of Times.)

Turin, March 21.

I have no difficulty in admitting that, when last year I visited Turin for the purpose of investigating the nature of the quarrel which then existed between Piedmont and the Court of Rome, I saw many reasons to fear that the Cabinet of M. d'Azelio was not equal to the exigencies of the moment, and that the constitution was likely to be impaired, or possibly overcome, by the democratic faction as soon as the Chambers, in which its action could be displayed, had been convened. It is with great satisfaction I now declare I was altogether in error, and that the good sense of the people, and the vigour, tempered by moderation, which the Government has evinced, have combined to carry the country through a most dangerous crisis. I hope sincerely, and I have every reason to believe, that the representative system is here safely and practically established, and that a good example has been given by the young King, which the other Sovereigns of Italy will, in the course of time, for the protection of their dynasties, imitate, and, to a greater or lesser extent, adopt. At Rome no government but that of the police exists; and, though not to the full extent, the same may be said of Florence; but here the police has lost all political action, and the administration of the country is carried on by the Executive, under the direction of King, Lords, and Commons, as with us. I am far from asserting that the present Cabinet is equal in all respects to the task that is imposed on it; but I say Piedmont presents a strong and favourable contrast to all the other parts of Italy I have lately visited, and the promise for the future is as cheering as any reasonable being can expect.

The *Venice Gazette* has a letter from Rhodes of 7th ult. stating that the earthquake was not confined to that island alone, but was seriously felt on the Asiatic continent opposite. Five towns and fifteen villages were heaps of ruins, and 5000 to 6000 people had fallen victims.

Letters received from Rhodes, bearing the date of the 8th ultimo, furnish us with dreadful details of the great earthquake which took place on the 28th of February. Rhodes has suffered considerably; the fortifications were completely destroyed, and scarcely a house was left without a trace of the calamity. Along the Anatolia shore whole villages have been destroyed, and several even have completey disappeared. At Marmorice 500 houses were laid prostrate. At Macri all the stone buildings had been knocked down. Two hills have met and swallowed up the village of Mostakjik; and at Egendjik a mountain fell into the port. The casualties are calculated at 10,000 souls, but I should say, to judge by the accounts, that they must be considerably more. We have not received letters from Mugla, where, without doubt, the destruction must have been considerable. It is stated that earthquakes took place at Satalia and Tarsus, but not having seen letters from those quarters I cannot vouch for the fact.

Rome.—The *Times's* correspondent says, the Pope and the cardinals have fallen into the depths of despair since the arrival of the French steamer, which distributed the news of the restoration of the Russell Cabinet. I am told that the report fell like a thunderbolt on the Vatican, and for a long time the Holy Father and the Camarilla refused to credit the bad news. It was only when their own despatches arrived that they admitted the melancholy truth. Now, unable to make head against it, they look to the Protectionists, to the Irish members, and to the Free-traders for anything and everything, as the means of again throwing the country into confusion by expelling the Whig Ministry. Cardinal Wiseman and his advisers who had lately regained the position which they had lost, on the majority in favour of bringing in the bill being made known here, have again fallen into disrepute, and the Vatican is more annoyed at their indecision; even the supreme Pontiff felt that the Archbishop of Westminster has miscalculated the force of his adversaries, and his Grace, who was looked upon as inspired, because all his letters accorded that the Ministry was struck to the ground, is now regarded as a feeble man, who does not know to estimate the height or extent of public opinion at home.

(From Correspondent of Times.)

If fasting and prayer could propitiate fate, and cause the Whigs again to abandon the strong ground they now enjoy, we should not have long to sigh for that auspicious circumstance, as in this season of Lent more than usual rigour is observed and exacted. I fear, however, that the seven penitential psalms or multiplied *misereres*, have lost their value, that salt herring is no longer efficacious, and that, however good the intentions of the Pope and Cardinals may be, your heretic Lord John is not to be so easily removed. Even the sermons so superabundant at this period lose their effect, and the profane bill, in spite of prayers, fasting, and the pulpit, is considered ere this to have become the law of the land.

GERMANY.

Judgment has been passed in favour of Prince Albert's claim to an annual rent of L.3750 out of the estate of the late Duke; the Government has, however, reserved some points for further consideration. It appears that on the marriage of Prince Albert with the Queen of England, a family arrangement was made, that in case the reigning Duke of Coburg, who has no children, should die without direct heirs, the second son of Prince Albert shall succeed to the government of the duchy. The King of Bavaria is reported to be dangerously ill.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, 19th March.

A note has been received from Vienna, containing a reply to the Prussian memorial of the 9th instant. In this note the Austrian Cabinet expresses its good will and its perfect readiness to co-operate with Prussia for the creation of a permanent central Government. Nevertheless, Austria persists in demanding the Presidency. The Ministerial organs protest that the Prussian Cabinet is resolved to tack the annexation question to the question of the Presidency. If Austria insists on the Presidency, Prussia will oppose the annexation.

Berlin, 21st March.

It is stated that Prussia will concede the question of the Presidency. A meeting between the Premiers of Austria and Prussia is again mentioned.

— The last note of the Prussian Cabinet to Austria is stated to be an *ultimatum*. If the *ultimatum* be accepted, the final resolution of negotiations at Dresden will be hastened; otherwise the conferences will be adjourned, and Prussia will send a plenipotentiary to Frankfort. The question as to the admitting of the new German principalities will then be acceded according to the existing forms of the federal compact.

Letters from Berlin state that the last Prussian note to the Austrian Cabinet contains a proposition to constitute the central Power by appointing five factors, with seven votes, of which two are to be held permanently by Austria and Prussia, and the others alternately by the remaining States. The best that can be said of this project is, that it is more favourable to the smaller States than was the last.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, March 22.

The Emperor reached Trieste on that day. Ministerial papers announce that arrangements have been made with Prussia on the question of the Presidency. Austria will preside in the Diet, and the two powers will share the Presidency of the Executive Committee.

Advices from Agram state that the insurrection in Bosnia is spreading with fearful rapidity.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Bessarabia state that 70,000 Russian troops have entered that province.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has addressed a note to the Cabinet of Vienna, strongly objecting to the entrance of the *whole* Austrian Monarchy into the Bund, without the consent of all the parties to the treaty of 1815.

It is stated that the concentration of large masses of Russian troops in Poland, near the Prussian frontier, is only preparatory to a grand review to be held by the Emperor in the month of April or May.

TURKEY.

Bosnia, 15th March.

Mustapha Pasha Melemendsi has marched from Travnik against the insurgents of Kraina, attacked them at Jaiza, and pursued them after an engagement of two hours. One hundred of the

insurgents were killed, and forty captured. In spite of this defeat the insurrection in the Kraina continues with great vehemence. Omer Pasha, with nine battalions, and the Vizier of Bosnia, with all the troops at Seraievo, are marching against the insurgents.

BOSNIA.

We learn from Bosnia that the insurrection is still spreading with alarming rapidity. It is feared Omer Pasha has not sufficient troops to overcome the insurgents.

GREECE.

The *Kolner Zeitung* states, from Berlin, that the question of the Grecian succession has at length been decided. After the demise of the present King the throne will fall to Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

Indian Extracts.

SIX YEARS' RESULT OF LORD HARDINGE'S CELEBRATED NOTIFICATION.

In October 1844, the Governor General published the following Notification:—

"The Governor-General, having taken in to his consideration the existing state of Education in Bengal, and being of opinion that it is highly desirable to afford it every reasonable encouragement by holding out to those who have taken advantage of the opportunity of instruction afforded to them, a fair prospect of employment in the public service, and thereby not noly to reward individual merit, but to enable the State to profit as largely and as early as possible by the result of the measures adopted of late years for the instruction of the people as well by the Government as by private individuals and Soceities, has resolved, that in every possible case a preference shall be given in the selection of candidates for public employment to those who have been educated in the Institutions thus established, and especially to those who have distinguished themselves therein by a more than ordinary degree of merit and attainment.

The Governor-General is accordingly pleased to direct that it be an instruction to the Council of Education, and to the several Local Committees and authorities charged with the duty of superintending Public Instruction throughout the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, to submit to that Government, at an early date, and subsequently on the 1st of January in each year, returns (prepared according to the form appended to this Resolution) of Students who may be fitted, according to their several degrees of merit and capacity, for such of the various public offices as, with reference to their age, abilities, and other circumstaaces, they may be deemed qualified to fill.

The Governor-General is further pleased to direct, that the Council of Education be requested to receive from the Governors or Managers of all Scholastic Establishments, other than those supported out of the public funds, similar returns of meritorious Students, and to incorporate them, after due and sufficient enquiry, with those of the Government Institution; and also that the Managers of such Establishments be publicly invited to furnish returns of that description, periodically, to the Council of Education.

The returns, when received, will be printed and circulated to the heads of all Government offices both in and out of Calcutta, with instructions to omit no opportunity of providing for and advancing the candidates thus presented to their notice, and in filling up every situation, of whatever grade, in their gift, to shew them an invariable preference over others not possessed of superior qualifications.

The appointment of all such candidates to situations under the Government, will be immediately communicated by the appointing Officer to the Council of Education, and will by them be brought to the notice of Government, and the public, in their annual reports. It will be the duty of controlling Officers, with whom rests the confirmation of appointments made by their subordinates, to see that a sufficient explanation is afforded in every case in which the selection may not have fallen upon an educated candidate whose name is borne on the printed returns.

With a view still further to promote and encourage the diffusion of knowledge among the humbler classes of the people, the Governor-General is also pleased to direct, that even in the selection of persons to fill the lowest offices under the Government, respect be had to the relative acquirements of the candidates, and that in every instance a man who can read and write be preferred to one who cannot.

Ordered,—that the necessary instructions be issued for giving effect to the above Resolution, and that it be published in the official Gazettes for general information."

This Notification was hailed as the commencement of a new era in the improvements of this Presidency. It was rapidly circulated through England, and was considered an act of surpassing liberality, which would render the administration of Lord Hardinge ever memorable in the annals of British India. All parties hastened to offer their congratulations on a measure which was calculated to afford the most substantial encouragement to the cause of education, and, at the same time, gradually to fill the public offices throughout the country with a body of men imbued with the knowledge and science of Europe. It was a bold and noble conception, and afforded an index of the great improvement which had taken place in the sentiments and views of the public authorities of India, whose predecessors forty years before had considered popular ignorance the great basis of our power.

The result of six years' experience, however, brings the melancholy conviction that no order published by Government has ever exhibited a more complete and mortifying failure. Before a twelve month had elapsed, the Notification was modified, and its liberal spirit extinguished. The admission of distinguished students on the state roll, from the various private seminaries was cancelled, and the range of selection was limited to the two favorite institutions of the Education Board, the Hooghly and the Hindoo Colleges to which the Dacca College has been added in the course of the last year. Thus, not only have all the seminaries so successfully conducted by unofficial associations been precluded from the privilege of furnishing recruits for the public service, but the exclusion has been extended to twenty-eight out of the Thirty-one English Schools and seminaries supported by the funds of the State. The effect of this injudicious contraction is visible in the fact, that the whole number of students who are declared to have "distinguished themselves by a more than ordinary degree of merit and attainment" and who have thus entitled themselves to "a fair prospect of employment in the public service," has amounted only to forty-one, in Six years, or about seven in each year. The object of the Notification was to enable "the State to profit as largely and as early as possible by the result of the measures adopted of late years for the instruction of the people." The number of Government offices, filled by natives, in Bengal and Behar, of which the salaries range from 30 Rs.—the lowest amount which the distinguished English students will accept—to 1200 Rupees amounts to *Two thousand nine hundred and two*, and for the supply of these offices, Government has actually obtained, in six years, the amazing number of *Forty one* individuals. But, if all these "distinguished" students had been placed in those high and influential positions in the public service to which their attainments entitled them, there would be some ray of hope for the future. But what is the state of the case? The last Report of Public Instruction, which we have just received, inform us that only *Eighteen* out of the forty-one, are now employed in the public offices, and few even of these in any situations of importance. One-half this number are engaged as teachers in the Government Schools, and of the remaining Nine, one is a Conservancy Commissioner; one the Head Assistant in the Abkaree Commissioner's office at Dacca; one is an Assistant in the Mint, on 60 Rs. a month, one, a Shristadar of Salt Chowkees at 100 Rs. One has 40 Rs. in the Surveyor General's office; two are clerks in the Treasury; one is a Salt Darogah at 30 Rs. and one, and one only a Moonsiff. And such is the extent to which the State has profited by the numerous educational establishments, public and private, with which the country is studed.

We have the fullest belief that the Notification originated in the most honest and honourable intentions. It was not a mere clap-trap notice, designed to attract popularity, and when that object was secured, to be thrown into the state rubbish basket. A Notification, issued by Lord Hardinge, and published at a time when Mr Halliday, Mr. Beadon, and Mr. Turnbull, presided in the Secretary's office in the Government of Bengal, could never have been intended to be inoperative. Yet it is now little more than a monument of the vanity of human wishes. The idea of making the Seminaries and Colleges the nurseries of the public service, was worthy of a Government. Yet, as far as we have been able to learn,—and we have been very particular in our inquiries—there is not, at the end of six years, one of the men who "have distinguished themselves by a more than ordinary degree of merit and attainment," employed in any of the offices of the Civil, or Criminal, or Police, or Fiscal Courts in the interior of the country. In India, official influence predominates over every other. The Shristadar of a Court upon 100 Rupees a month, is a far more important personage in the district than a landed proprietor with a rent roll of 20,000 Rupees a year. Yet the whole of the official influence connected with all the Courts in the interior, is left entirely in the hands of men who believe that the sun goes round the earth, and that the globe rests on the head of a tortoise. The influence of that civilization and enlightenment, which we have succeeded in imparting to so many of the students of our Colleges, is thus entirely excluded from the most important circles in the country, though we possess the entire control of them. We have been spending lakhs upon lakhs of Rupees a year in imparting the knowledge and science of Europe to the natives of the country; yet, with here and there an exception, all offices of trust and influence, in every district, are filled with the same

men who would have occupied them if none of our educational institutions had existed. The Hindoo and the Hooghly Colleges have trained up men for clerks in the Treasury, and the highest office to which the most distinguished student has attained in the Mofussil, is the very unimportant one of Head Assistant in the Excise Commissioner's office at Dacca.

Such is the fact. The question is, whether Government is prepared to perpetuate a state of things which reflects so little credit on its character. The Notification ought at once to be withdrawn, on the ground that it was premature, or some strenuous effort should be made to carry out its provisions. It is not our business to point out the various causes which have led to this disappointment and under existing circumstances, it would be idle to suggest any remedy. We cannot but consider the exclusion of the private seminaries from the privilege of contributing to the public sevice, according to the original Notification, a fatal error. In this land of deep darkness our educational arrangements require a broader basis than the narrow views, predilections, or prejudices of influential individuals. The youths educated in other than the public Schools should not be regarded with feelings of mistrust or indifference. The Educational Board ought to consider itself a national and not a sectarian institution; it ought not to allow itself to be placed in the invidnous position of the corporation of the established Church in England, and refuse to acknowledge any educational effort made beyond its own very limited pale. On the contrary, every exertion to diffuse knowledge by the gratuitous efforts of those who are not paid by the State, should be considered as a valuable contribution to the performance of a great national duty. The Education Board ought not to forget that it has higher duties than merely to control the few seminaries supported by Government. It should be regarded in the light of the State Agency for encourging education throughout the country, and for turning the efforts of all parties to the hightest account.—Then again, some plan should be devised with wisdom, and pursued with vigor, for introducing the most distinguished students of public or private Schools in to the public service, with the view of gradually enlisting all the official influence of Government situations, as far as possible, in the cause of knowledge and improvement and civilization. There are great difficulties in the way; but this is only an additional reason for exertion; and as soon as we set about the work with a heart, we shall find that when the apathy, or indifference, or prejudice of the public authorities has once been overcome, one of the greatest obstacles to success will have been removed.—*Friend of India, May* 1.

The Rev. James Drummond.—We are happy, after a very long season of suspense, to announce that the Rev. James Drummond, appointed a Free Church Missionary to Madras, on the 24th April reached *Colombo* in Ceylon. "We arrived here this morning," he says in a note of that date to Mr. Anderson, "and are all well, though worn out somewhat by our longing after you all in the bowels of our Lord Jesus are very great, we are eager to join you. May we come to you fraught with blessings from above. Mrs. Drummond and Miss Orr (her sister) are not yet come on shore. We cannot state definitely the time that we may be detained here, probably ten days. We will do all we can to shorten it."

The *Sovereign*, with Mr. Drummond and his wife and sister, left *Greenock* on the 10th or 14th November, so that *six months* at least will have expired before he reaches Madras. This is a great trial to all concerned.

We have also heard that the Rev. S. Hislop with his family reached Calcutta on the 13th April, on his return from Madras to Nagpur. Mrs. Hislop had suffered from sea-sickness, and was very weak. Their two infant children were well.—*Madras Native Herald.*

PERSIA, ITS DEEP DARKNESS: THE MOSLEMS OF PERSIA COMPARED WITH THOSE OF INDIA.—Letter from Shiraz.

A bigoted priesthood is one of the greatest plagues that can afflict mankind. A set of men take away "the key of knowledge" from their fellows, and for this foulest of all thefts they are struck with judicial blindness themselves and become blind leaders of the blind. Thus fared it in Egypt with that proud hierarchy who withstood the finger of God, till they saw that fair land wasted, its cattle destroyed, its herbage consumed, judgment executed against all its gods, the first born slain in every house, and Pharaoh's chariots and host and chosen captains drowned in the Red sea. The magicians who had blinded Pharaoh and his people must have stood aghast when they looked at the havoc they had wrought; they had withstood God and Moses his servant, and under their deceitful teaching the nation was wasted with plagues. So fared it in Jerusalem when her proud priesthood perferred Barabbas the murderer to Jesus the Son of the Highest: they and the people whom they had blinded filled her streets with blood, and multitudes of the leaders and the led perished in one common slaughter. The Brahmans of India, the Jesuits of Rome, the Mollahs of Persia, are all driving the same trade — shutting knowledge from the people that they may pile up an unlimited dignity and influence for themselves,—and as blind leaders of the blind, when the reign of their deceit and oppression can no longer be endured by the just and holy Governor of men,—these proud grinders of their fellows, who shut the ears and put out the eyes of men better than themselves, shall utterly perish in their own corruption and be buried under the dismal and dark masses of those systems of error with which they have amused and tortured and turned to destruction the souls of men. The Pagoda-Brahmans would root up every Missionary School in India if they dared; the Popish Priest would burn every Bible; and the Mollahs, or priests of Persia, will not allow a school to be set up even "for useful secular education in European arts and sciences."

"One would almost be tempted to imagine," writes the other day a traveller—now living among the Moslems of Persia and speaking their language all day,—"one would almost be tempted to imagine that these poor Mahomedans were given over entirely to a reprobate mind, and accursed here and hereafter. But this cannot be. O that man would use a little more human means in their behalf. God's free grace alone can prove efficacious; but can we hope for that grace when we make no effort to gain it? Believe me I often think of the benighted Moslems in India. But if India be in a darkened and degraded state, as indeed she is, what shall I say of this country? You can scarce form any conception of the awful spiritual destitution of Persia. I may briefly mention that all attempt to enlighten the people and to proclaim Christ crucified, is strictly prohibited by the Shah and Government; and any one venturing to undertake such a task would do so at the risk of his life,—a risk which would be imminent: for in this country assassination and butchery of our fellow-creatures are thought no more of, than shooting a sparrow, and to murder a Christian missionary would be considered a decidedly praiseworthy act. There are of course no Missionaries labouriug among the Persian Moslems. There is one individual, a son of Mr. Glen the translator of the Persian Bible, who distributes the scriptures to such as are willing to take them (and there are many who read them out of curiosity to know their contents); but of course he cannot venture to give instruction to the young in the principles of Christian ty, or to proclaim the Saviour to the people. He resides at Teheran, and travels occasionally about the country. It may be God's pleasure that his Word, thus taken up to satisfy idle curiosity, may sink into the heart of the unconscious reader, and there fructify. Who can tell the result? It is our duty to saw beside all waters and trust to God to grant the increase. There are some American Missionaries at Urumea in Western Persia; but their labours are confined to the Nestoriam Christians inhabiting that part of the country, and they have nothing todo with the Prophet's wayward flock. The Persian Government does not forbid a Christian preacher to instruct those of his own persuasion, although all intercourse with Moslems is peremptorily *vetoed*. Within some years past there have been one or two attempts made, both here and at Ispahan, to set up Schools for useful secular education in European arts and sciences; but the *Mollahs* (i. e priesthood) immediately raised such an outcry against the proceeding, that it was at once abandoned, and the projectors obliged to quit the town without delay. They appear to be much more fiercely bigoted and prejudiced against European enlightenment than they were in *Henry Martyn's* time. I do not think any one could now venture to hold discussions against Mahomedanism, in Shiraz, as Martyn did. All this is owing to the parmount influence of the *Mollahs*, who have the great mass of the people completely under their thumb, and can persuade and guide them in any way they like. Such is the ignorance of the bulk of the population, that they are altogether led by the nose by their priests, who are ignorant as themselves, the blind leading the blind. These *Mollahs* are a perfect curse to the country.

"The Persians are, in general, a fine manly and intelligent race of men, and, if properly instructed and led, would be superior to any people of the East. They are more like Englishmen, (if I may use the expression), than any Asiatics I ever mixed among; but, brought up under a wretched tyrannical government, and a still worse religion, and left totally destitute of every thing like proper education and training,—it is not to be wondered at that all their fine qualities are suffered to run to waste, and their powers of mind allowed to be fallow. Among the better classes I have met with some very intelligent and agreeable men, who expressed great regret at the state of their countrymen. Many of the Persians who have travelled and seen other countries are fully alive to the deficiences of their own; but they are not numerous enough to set any example, and the least attempt at reform is sure to awaken the wrath of the priests. The worst feature in the Persian character is their awful depravity of morals. The people in general are the most profligate and sensual set on the face of the earth; and they are sunk in vice to a depth that will scarcely be credited. This universal wickedness will be the toughest obstacle that Christianity will have to encounter. Any thing like self de-

nial and restraint of passions, a Persian has not the slightest idea of. Notwithstanding priestly bigotry, there are many sects of free-thinkers among them, some of whom certainly cannot be considered true Moslems: some even reject the Koran altogether; but they are as far from being favourable to true enlightenment, and are fully as vicious and ungodly, as the most orthodox. The better classes are, in general, polite and civil, and are certainly agreeable companions as far as outward intercourse with them goes. As I am fortunate in having a command of the language, I associate with them frequently (indeed I have nobody else to associate with), and I must own that they impress me very favourably, after the stupid apathetic brutality of most other Mahomedans. I am the only European in Shiraz, excepting one other individual, a Swede from Stockholm, who is a medical officer in the Shah's service. The climate at this season (12th December) is very pleasant. It freezes hard at night, and in the morning every puddle and brook is covered with ice. The midday is like a Spring day at home, the sun being just warm enough to take the chill off.—Persia is almost entirely cut off from all intercourse with other countries, and there is but very little communication with India or England. To this unfortunate circumstance, I doubt not, much of the darkened ignorance of the people may be attributed. The Persians are inquisitive and apt to learn; and if they had benefit of more intercourse with civilized nations, their condition would rapidly improve. They have not the stupid indifference to works of art and utility, which characterizes the Turks and Indian Mahomedans; and they would, if they could (and in spite of priestly opposition which a little enlightenment and experience would soon remove), very soon rise in the scale of civilized people. In fact I am persuaded they possess all the materials of which excellent men might be made; but in their unfortunate position, the good is uncultivated and depressed; while the bad is fostered and allowed full play. The finger of God alone can cause these dry bones to live; but it is a lamentable thing that man has made no attempt, and is now making none,—literally *none*,—to prepare the way for the setting up of Christ's kingdom in this benighted land. The Christians of the country, Armenians and Roman Catholics, are but few, and I believe no great credit to the faith they profess. Besides they stand too much in awe of the Moslems to attempt to do any good. Unless Persia is taken possession of by some Christian nation, and her present Moslem Government overthrown, I confess I can see no hopes for her. But man's sight is short and erring: God will choose his time and means.—I trust that with the assistance of God, the good work is proceeding steadily and surely at Madras. Every convert from idolatry is a great victory gained, and a new tie binding India with our Native land."

The young Mahomedans of India may well be glad that Schools and Teachers begin to be provided for them: they ought to rouse themselves from their apathy and selfishness: they ought to open their eyes to the wretched results of Mahomed's teaching and example, and seek to know and to embrace Jesus Christ the Life and Light of men's souls. Christians also may well be encouraged, while their short season of opportunity continues, to make more vigorous and sustained efforts for the Moslems so long abandoned to their soul-destroying delusions.—There is no way at present in India so open and so effectual as by drawing the young into well-taught Christian Schools.

A POOR PROVISION MAKES A SCANDALOUS MINISTRY.—John Knox.

Extract from a private letter from a farm-servant, a member of the Free Church, now in Sweden.

I look upon it, sir, as being high time for the ministers to press this duty [of contributing to the Sustentation Fund] upon the people in a more particular way than they have hitherto done; or what will be the consequence but a dead, faithless ministry, a godless people, and an unstable nation; and this is a natural consequence, and a just one too. I can inform you, that at this present time there is scarcely a student that will attend the academies for the ministry in Sweden, for this reason, that after laying out so much money upon education, they are so badly remunerated, for previous to their getting a church as helpers, they are no better than menials, so that all the able men who have any outlook betake themselves to some thing else, such as doctors, and leave the very dross for the care of souls. This is no conjecture of my own, but the words of our master, who is learned for the ministry. Such things make me tremble for the Free Church of Scotland.

RELIGION IN COMMON EDUCATION.

From a Speech of Rev. Dr. Breckenridge at a meeting of the American Bible Society in 1839.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of my duty is that its performance should ever have been needful, but especially in this country and at this present moment. From the beginning of time till a period very near to us, and amongst the entire race of man, except only reformed Christians of these latter days, the general principle remotely occupying the basis of this subject has been cordially and universally received and acted on as of paramount importance. Every people, without exception, has thought it necessary to teach its religion to its children as the very basis of all other knowledge; and every nation that has been sufficiently advanced to have a written religion, and places for the regular instruction of youth in knowledge, has made the national religion a national study in childhood.

The sacred books of all heathen nations have been known of all who know anything whatever. The pages of the Koran, in every age and country, have been the first study of every follower of the false prophet. The highest literature of all antiquity, is thoroughly impregnated with the popular religion, so that every Greek and Roman youth was made a scholar and a pagan by the selfsame process. The Hebrew parent, by the most express command of God, made his child, from its very birth, by every outward mark, and every inward accomplishment, at home, by the way-side, in the school, in the sanctuary, in the hall of justice, on the field of battle, and upon the throne itself, thoroughly and intensely a Hebrew. The early Christian Church was in no degree less assiduous in the same devotedness to the exact and universal religious instruction of the young. Every corrupt and apostate sect which has forsaken or renounced our divine Redeemer, and most conspicuously those who have most thoroughly and openly rejected the Bible, has instilled each its own peculiar heresies, by every means not excluding those of schools, into the minds of their children.

The leaders of the glorious Reformation of the sixteenth century, and, for two centuries and more, all their true followers, received, as from God, the solemn duty of the public as well as private instruction of the young in the Word of Life. The illustrious spirit of Luther, as he drew near his rest, in a review of his literary labours rejoiced the most in this, that he had written his book *De Servo Arbitrio* against Erasmus, and had prepared his small Catechism—a performance which, like the similar one of his immortal fellow-labourer, John Calvin, remains, each, after the lapse of three hundred years, respectively the symbol of churches, states, and races. Nay, until a period so little remote, that many who hear me can recall it, the school-house and the church stood side by side throughout our country; and the Bible and the Catechism constituted in both the basis of perpetual instruction.

PESTH.

Extract Letter from Rev. Mr. Wingate, Jan. 9, 1851.

Another Jewish family added to the Church.

The Lord has been pleased again to add another family to the confessors of His truth from the house of Israel—Isider Z——and his wife, both about thirty years of age. The former was the teacher of a Jewish seminary in a considerable town in the interior of Hungary. Through one of our colporteurs, he became possessed of a New Testament about four years ago. He read it earnestly for some months in secret; and, without contact with any Christian instructor, his religious views underwent a considerable change. He was freed from most of the superstitions of his paternal creed, and could not help introducing his newly-acquired opinions in his daily religious instructions in the school. The children related at home what they heard from their teacher; a party was soon formed among the Jews to bring about his removal, and shortly after he was taken up and examined by the rabbi, and finally ejected from his situation. He then came to Pesth in 1848, and obtained an appointment as tutor in the family of a respectable Jewish citizen residing in the same house with my own family. Isider has studied medicine, and is just obtaining his diploma—another of our colporteurs was an old fellow-student. The acquaintance was renewed, and our truly Christian young friend was unwearied in his efforts to win this family to the Lord. He read the Scriptures, and prayed with them. At last they summoned courage to attend the German services, and received Christian instruction in private. The wife was *first* convinced of her guilt and need of pardon through the blood of Christ. In the course of last summer the Lord taught her obedience to His own precept (Matth. vi. 6): "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet: and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father, which seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." Her husband used to say he often found his wife in tears when he went home—the Bible was in her hand, and she liked retirement. Never was a more attentive hearer of the truths of the Gospel. One day she said to me, in deep concern and with the tears in her eyes, "Oh, if I could only *believe!*—but *faith* seems to me so difficult, so wonderful a gift; once as I was praying I seemed for an instant to receive it, and then it fled from me. Oh, pray much for my husband! he is reading and searching, but I wish he were further advanced." A short time after this she could say, "I have found peace and rest in the finished work of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." She seemed for a time raised above all earthly cares and trials. Time, the world and its pursuits, seemed to dwindle into insignificance before the great realities of eternity; and the prospect of living for Christ, during the remainder of her life, became her supreme desire. She

continued to pray much and earnestly for her husband. About two months ago he too became seriously concerned about the salvation of his soul. The throne of grace was now his daily resort; formal prayers were set aside, and heartfelt spiritual wants took their place. The truths of Christ's gospel were now deeply impressed on his heart, and he was enabled boldly to contend for the faith of Jesus among the students of the university, and in the family where he was instructor.

The effect was, as usual, strong opposition on the part of the Jews, amounting to persecution. He received about £60 per annum as tutor; but, as soon as his determination to confess Christ publicly was known, he one morning received a letter summarily dismissing him, although he had been two years and a half in the family, and enjoyed the confidence of his employers. His wife was likewise dismissed from being preceptress in a Roman Catholic school of industry, the only reason assigned being, "that they had no confidence in people who changed their religion." After a most satisfactory examination, we recommended both for baptism, and they were publicly admitted into the Christian church. Since then they have sat down with us at the Lord's table. Twenty-one communicants, chiefly baptized Israelites, partook last Lord's day at this solemn ordinance.

Cheering evidences of success.

Our colporteurs are all returned from their various journeys, and we are, as usual, engaged in imparting such instruction in theology as will be useful for their further services. A fuller report of their labours, we expect, will afterwards be laid before you; meanwhile, we may remark, no year has been so signally blessed as the past. The sale of the Scriptures for the year will be above 4000 copies—chiefly disposed of to individuals who paid for them cheerfully, and often held deeply interesting conversations with the distributors. Purchasers have appeared among all grades of society—officers, lawyers, doctors, soldiers, policemen, peasants, and Jews. Tracts and books in considerable quantity have also been sold. The intercourse with the Jewish community has been unprecedentedly great. Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, this extensive sphere of labour has not been interfered with. The "good seed of the kingdom" has now, during the last few years, been in some measure at least sown throughout the land: much of the fruit may not be seen till *years hence*, and some not till the great and final day of account.

Home Extracts.

Universal Code of Commerce.

On Monday night, a lecture was delivered in the Merchants' Hall, Hunter Square, by Leone Levi, Esq., on the subject of a universal code of commerce in connection with the law of nature and nations. The hall was crowded by a highly respectable audience, embracing the Masters and Assistants of the Merchant Company, the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and many of the principal merchants of the city. The Lord Provost occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Levi.

Mr. Levi delivered a long and interesting lecture, distinguished by great clearness and perspicuity, and displaying much ability and research. He first narrated the history and progress of maritime jurisprudence in the various States of Europe, from the earliest times of which we had any record. After glancing at the commercial laws of different countries, he referred to that of England, and remarked that while the other States of Europe had a code of maritime laws, the two greatest countries in the world, Great Britain and America, had no well-digested system. He then showed that the general principles of commercial law were coincident with the law of nature, and contended that, like that law, it should be universal and uniform. He stated that there existed a great distinction between civil law and commercial law,—that the former related especially to succession, conveyance of land, and the relations of families; while the latter was in reality but a simple expository statement of the principles of right and wrong, dictated by the law of nature. Mr. Levi then expounded the main features of the law of merchants, partnerships, and contracts, and showed that in their nature they are universal in their application. In stating that there existed such a universality, he had not left out of view that there were differences in the various provisions, more or less, particularly as regarded process, which proved very injurious to trade. He therefore urged that a conference should be held in London, at the time of the Exhibition, of bankers, merchants, and jurists, from all countries, in order to ascertain the main points which were universally acknowledged, framing a separate compilation of them, or a universal code of commerce; and also to ascertain those upon which there existed a difference, and how such differences might be removed. He also read a letter from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, approving of the object which Mr. Levi had propounded, and stating that the uniformity in the laws of commerce in the various countries would be a great boon to commerce at large; and he also announced that various Professors of law and jurists throughout the country highly approved of and supported the proposal. He quoted Sir W. Jones, Sir J. Mackintosh, and Bacon, in favour of his proposition, and concluded by appealing to the mercantile classes and jurists generally to give him their support in promoting this great object, which was calculated to be productive of universal good.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Gall, Master of the Merchant Company, spoke in favour of a universal commercial code, as tending to impart security and confidence to transactions, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Levi; which was seconded by Mr. Arch. Thomson, and supported by Mr. J. F. Macfarlan. Mr. Thomson also moved that the Merchant Company and the Chamber of Commerce be requested to take such effective steps as might promote the realization of the objects brought before them by Mr. Levi, which was agreed to. It was also proposed and agreed to, that the Lord Provost and the Council be requested to lend their valuable aid.

The Lord Provost conveyed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Levi, and offered that gentleman his services in promoting his views.

It was agreed to, on the motion of Mr. Wigham, that a Committee be formed to carry out the proposal of Mr. Levi, and that the following gentlemen be requested to form it:—The Lord Provost, the Master of the Merchant Company, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and Professor More.

Professor More, in moving a vote of thanks to the Lord Provost, took occasion to express his admiration of Mr. Levi's lecture, and his hope that, during the great Exhibition, some measures would be taken to have a universal system of weights and measures, and of currency adopted.

The meeting then separated.

The Universities of England.

At a recent meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Glasgow, the Revd. Dr. Buchanan made the following remarks on this subject:—

"Every one who had paid attention to the public movements in England must be aware that Puseyism, which for a number of years past had been paving the way for Popery, had its chief nurseries in the English Universities. They would be glad to learn, therefore, that her Majesty had been pleased to issue a commission to visit these seats of learning, and that the members of that commission had gone down to Oxford, and had addressed to the authorities there a series of very important questions, which, if fully and honestly answered, would put Parliament and the public in possession of information that it was most essential they should enjoy. One advantage to be derived from this investigation was that the English Universities would no longer be left without some oversight on the part of the public and Parliament of Great Britain. He had no doubt it would be discovered, when their history was investigated, that they had much less claim to be left alone that they were themselves disposed to allege. It would be seen that in truth they had altogether departed from the intention of their founders, and that the University of Oxford especially was as different an institution from what it originally was as any one thing could be different from another. The colleges of Oxford were intended to be institutions subsidiary to the Church, and were established for the purpose of educating a certain number of persons for the priesthood; but they had come, in the course of time, to usurp a position to which they were not in any way entitled, either by ancient usage, or by the intentions of their founders. It would be an important result of the inquiry now in progress if the fellowships in the English Universities should be what was technically called secularised—separated from ecclesiastical persons, and thrown open to the men who might the most distinguish themselves in literature and science. When in Oxford, about five years ago, he learned that of the 70 tutors who had the chief charge of educating the leading youths of England, 20 of them were entirely indifferent about Puseyism, or any other *item*; 20 more were opposed to Puseyism, with a greater or less degree of intelligence and zeal; and 33 were intelligent, resolute, energetic, and enthusiastic Puseyites, instilling into the minds of their students the leaven of their fatal principles. Whatever measure might be adopted with a view to repel Popery would not meet the case unless it be a measure which should reach what he would call the foundation of the evil—the Universities of England. It was well known that the Puseyite conspiracy had its seat in Oxford, that it was thence the fatal Tracts emanated which had produced such ruinous consequences in the English Church, and that there still existed in that place a monastical and ecclesiastical system which ought to be swept away for ever. He trusted that the result of the present inquiry would be the adoption of a measure for throwing open the Universities of England to the wholesome breeze of public opinion, for secularising the fellowships, and making them patent to men of competent ability in all the different branches of science and literature, and for doing away with that monstrous regulation which required that every student should sign the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England."

Probity.—A Contrast of English and Continental Trades-

men.—There seems to be no such feeling in the breast of the Continental man, be he Gentile or Jew, as that which prevents an honest tradesman in England from asking more for his goods than he intends to take. A shopkeeper with us, even of the lowest class, would feel it to be a degradation of himself to ask more at first than the just price, and his customer would feel it was a gratuitous insult, an implied doubt of the man's veracity and honesty, if he were to beat down the demand and offer less. On the Continent the most respectable man in trade will begin with asking a price one-half higher than he will be content to take, and will tell half-a-dozen falsehoods to make you believe that the price he asks is fair and moderate. It betokens no very high moral tone of mind in the society, in the sellers, and the buyers, where this custom is universal. It is but a custom, people say; and when you know the custom it is your own fault and folly if you are cheated, and give the price asked at first. True; but still the custom is not an honest custom. It betokens want of self-respect in the seller, want of moral respect in the buyer for the man standing before him, and a want of confidence between man and man in the ordinary transactions of life; and all these are indications of a low social character. The English are a nation of shopkeepers; but these shopkeepers are gentlemen in their feelings of self-respect, and of honourable dealing with their customers, compared to the same class in the countries claiming a higher education and more chivalrous spirit. In Paris and a few other cities of the Continent the shopkeepers begin now to place in their windows the announcement that they sell *au prix fixe*, and to do homage to the principle of fair dealing so universally acted upon for generations in England. It is not the dealer alone who is to be blamed for having two prices for his goods, but his customers, the public. They have not the confidence which honest men in our social state have, and will attempt to beat down the dealer's prices, and offer him less, even when they know the prices asked are fair and reasonable. This custom is but a trivial thing to notice; yet, considered in its true light, it indicates more than any other the inferiority of the social character, and of the moral tone of the middle and lower classes of society on the Continent compared to that of the same classes in England.—*Laing's Observations on Europe.*

Expedition to Central Africa.—Letters from Dr. Barth and Dr. Owerveg have been received by his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, by which we learn that up to October last the travellers were still detained in the kingdom of Air. The inhabitants of the country had shown themselves hostile to them; and their fate entirely depended on the protection of the Prince En-Nur, Sultan of the Kelves, whose protection they have been fortunate enough to secure; though it appears not to have been sufficient to ensure their safety beyond Tin-Tellus, the residence of the Prince, in consequence of which they have been obliged to forego the exploration of the country, and to remain with the Prince. They have, however, been enabled, while thus stationary, to collect a good deal of oral information, especially respecting the tract of country to the west and south-west of Ghat, which, instead of being a monotonous desert, proves to be intersected by many fertile wadys, with plenty of water. Among these novel features, not the least interesting is a lake, between Ghat and Tuat, infested with crocodiles. At the date of Dr Barth's letter (2d of October) the travellers were on the point of setting out on an excursion to Aghades, the capital of Air,—the new sultan having promised them his protection, and the valiant son-in-law of En-Nur accompanying them on their journey. The latitude of Tin-Tellus has been found to be 18 degrees 34 minutes north; the longtitude had not been finally determined.

The Boy and his Dead Bird.—"What occasions that melancholy look?" said a gentleman to one of his young favourites, one morning. He turned away his face, to hide a tear that was ready to start from his eyes. His brother answered for him—"Mother is very angry with him," said he, "because he would not say his prayers last night, and he cried all day, because a sparrow died of which he was very fond." The little mourner hastily turned round, and, looking at me, exclaimed—"I could not say *thy will be done*, because of my poor bird." The gentleman took him by the hand, and pointing to his schoolfellows—"Mark the observation," said he, "from the youngest present, only six years old; for it explains the nature of prayer, of which, perhaps, some of you are ignorant. Many persons repeat words who never prayed in their lives. My dear boy, I am very glad to find you were afraid to say to God what you could not say truly from your heart; but you may beg of Him to give you submission to His will."

Suicide and Superstition in Liverpool.—I was one night visiting in a street inhabited by thieves and the lowest characters, and in every house I entered I found the people moved and excited to an extraordinary degree by the fact of a stranger having during the day committed suicide in the neighbourhood. No one knew who he was or whence he came; and yet from these persons, accustomed to deeds of darkness, and familiar with all kinds of offences against society, I heard feelings of deep and earnest sympathy expressed for the wife who might possibly be mourning the loss of her husband, or the mother who might be weeping over a missing son, or the children who were, perhaps, wondering what had become of their father. Imagination was fertile in conjuring up the possible circumstances of the case, and both the deceased man himself and the relatives he had left behind were the subjects, even among these outer barbarians of society, of real and tender commiseration. I felt it to be a deeply-interesting spectacle, and thought that, where such a susceptibility to human suffering remained, there must be also a soil for the seeds of moral good. It is a remarkable fact, as showing what cowardice and superstition often mark the lawless and violent, that the house in which the event had occurred was deserted. The inmates, scared away by the presence of death, had sought temporary shelter in a neighbouring house, and no one was found courageous enough to spend the night under the same roof with the mutilated corpse.—*The Rev. F. Bishop, Minister to the Poor of the Liverpool Mission Society.*

Belgian Horticulture.—The Great Water Lily.—Study of Nature.—At a short distance from Ghent, on the road to Brussels, is an establishment which has already proved of great utility to the class engaged in what we call "market gardening." It belongs to M. de Houtte, an eminent practical horticulturist. His extensive conservatories rival in usefulness, if not in beauty, those of the best horticulturists and botanists in England; and from them there is an immense production of plants, which are transported to all parts of Europe. Among other rarities is a very fine specimen of the Victoria Regia, for which a large circular conservatory, elegant in form and novel in construction, has been expressly built. I notice the establishment, however, for the purpose of recording its most useful feature. There is a regular school here for young horticulturists, who are taught not only the principles, but the practice also, of the business to which they are destined. In the extensive grounds of the establishment they learn the art of rearing plants and vegetables, while in the schools they are taught the scientific part by competent professors. Among other things, they learn to draw and paint the various flowers and plants, and some of their labours in this respect would do honour to the best horticultural publications in England. A periodical work of the kind emanates from this establishment—the plates being designed, lithographed, and coloured, by the pupils and their instructors. It is obvious that in this district of Belgium, where a kind of "market gardening" form the chief occupation of the inhabitants, such an institution must be of very great usefulness. The best proof of this is, that although the charge is sufficiently high, the school is fully attended.—*Special Correspondent of Morning Chronicle.*

Prayerless Ministers.

In spite of all that we have enumerated;—in spite of personal ability, official order, pulpit accomplishments, grave and decorous *public* devotion, force of utterance, animated feeling, Scriptural topics, moral worth;—in spite of these and of other excellencies, there is one evil in the habits of these men, which, hidden as it is from the human eye, is real and deadly, and eats "as doth a canker" into all they utter and all they do. *They* "do not prosper," and their flocks are "scattered,"—for they have become "brutish," and "*have not sought the Lord.*" This, then, is the defect that poisons everything;—they are not men of *frequent, earnest, private devotion.* they have great abilities,—*but they do not pray.* They are ministers of Christ, according to outward order,—*but they do not pray.* They are good, and perhaps, even great preachers,—*but they do not pray.* They are fervent, pungent, perhaps, convincing,—*but they do not pray.* They may be zealous and enterprising,—leaders in the movements of public activity,—the first and foremost in popular excitement,—frequent in their appeals,—abundant in their labours,—working zealously in various modes and in divers places.—*but they do not pray* They are men of integrity, purity, benevolence,—*but they do not pray* And this one thing—their "restraining prayer,"—their not "calling upon God"—their not "seeking after" nor "stirring up themselves to take hold of" Him,—this, like the want of love in the Christian character, "stains the glory" of everything else;—it renders worthless their genius, talents, and acquisitions; obstructs their own spiritual prosperity; impedes their usefulness and blasts their success. Though a minister were an apostle, *and did not pray*, his "speech and his preaching" would *not* be "with the demonstration of the Spirit and of power." "Though he had the gift of prophecy, and understood all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though he had faith that could remove mountains,"—*and did not pray*, "he would be nothing." "Though he gave all his goods to feed the poor, and his body to be burnt,"—*and did not pray*, "it would profit him nothing." "Though he spake with the tongues of men and of angels,"—*and did not pray*, he would be but "as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." He might be "like unto

one that hath a pleasant voice, and a lovely song, and that plays well upon an instrument;" but the music of the lip and the hand only, will never charm away the evil spirit from Saul; nor can it have in it that Divine and life-giving harmony which "of stones can raise up children unto Abraham."—*The Closet and the Church, by Rev. T. Binney.*

A Protestant Mariners' Church at Hong Kong.—The *Friend of China* contains the interesting announcement of the opening of a Mariners' Church in the seaport town, Victoria, Rear-Admiral Austen, the Consul for the United States, and other distinguished individuals, being in attendance at the ceremony. The Bishop of Victoria, who conducted the services, explained the circumstances which had led to the establishment of a Mariners' Church. Of the thousands of English and American seamen who annually visited their shores, very few attended church, as their masters were afraid to trust them ashore, where they were subjected to so many temptations. To meet this difficulty, the clergyman who was appointed to the service of the Mariners' Church, had come out from England. His salary was paid to him principally by parties in England—the community of Victoria were not called on in any way to contribute to it. Since Mr. Holderness' arrival in Hong Kong, he had been in the habit of visiting ships in the harbour, and of reading the Church service to the crews of such vessels on board of which the captains were willing for him to do so. This, however, could not always be performed, and as a permanent means of affording the necessary benefit, it had been determined to establish this church. The bishop went on to state that the property of the Mariners' Church was vested in four trustees resident in Victoria, of whome the bishop for the time being was always to be one. The first cost of the hull was $600—the repairs and alterations estimated at $1.800 had amounted to $2,000, making a total cost of $2,600, Of this sum, $1,300 had been subscribed by various parties, but there was still a debt of $1,300 unpaid. It is intended that a minister of the Church of England shall always reside on board, whose duty it will be to visit ships and to afford such advice and instruction to crews as may appear necessary. The Church is also a depository for copies of the holy Scriptures in various languages.

A Scene at Rome.

"I went to see a *nun* profess at the Church of San Sylvestro in Capite, so called from containing the head of John the Baptist. It was the final ceremony of taking the black veil after the year of her novitiate. She was not in the church, but stood behind a grating over the altar. After some prayers had been said, and a Psalm had been very beautifully chanted by the nuns, the *Cardinal Bishop* who officiated delivered a sort of charge to the nun, as he sat upon a chair, or rather seat, supported by gilt pillars and covered with rich silks. As he turned towards the nun, it was not very easy to follow him; but I could make out that he was reminding her what a glorious thing it was to die to the world, and to become the spouse of Jesus Christ; what a blessed and memorable day this was for herself and the church; how edifying to men; how delightful to angels; and he quoted those passages of St. Paul which bear upon the *advantages of celibacy.* After more of the service had been gone through, the nun was dressed entirely in black, and had a crown, which appeared to be of diamonds, fastened on her head, so that altogether she had a very strange appearance through the grating. She service then went on to the Benedicite, *and the Cardinal was conducted into the convent, where the most interesting part of the ceremony takes place.* BUT NO STRANGERS ARE ADMITTED. *I am told that the nun is laid on the floor, a black cloth is entirely thrown over her, and the burial service read, to denote her death to the world,* AND THAT AFTERWARDS A MARRIAGE CEREMONY TAKES PLACE BETWEEN HER AND THE CARDINAL, TO SIGNIFY HER HAVING BECOME THE BRIDE OF CHRIST."—*Bishop Shirley's Letters from Rome.*

ORIENTAL BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts, payable on demand.. 2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice.....3 " "
On ditto at 3 " " ....4 " "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills..... Not exceeding 3 months 7 per ct. per ann.
" Commercial Bills..... 10 " "
" Loans on Government Notes..... 9 " "
" " Goods, &c..... 10 " "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....at 2*s.* 0½*d.* per Rupee.
" " 3 " " ..... " 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
" " 2 " " ..... " 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
" " 1 " " ..... " 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
" " 1 day's " ..... " 1*s.* 11¾*d.* "
" Ireland 1 " " .....
" Scotland 1 " " ..... " 1*s.* 11¼*d.* "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....

N. B.—The Bank does not draw *at six months' sight* for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, *except at one day's sight.* No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, *by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London,* at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent *being paid.*

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Oriental Bank Bombay;*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *Sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th May 1851.

Commercial.

EXCHANGE.

London	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	@ 2s. 1¼d.	Per Rupee.
Document Bill		2s. 1¼d.	@ 2s. 1½d.	
Bank Rates		2s. 0¼d.		
Ditto	3 months' sight	No quotation.		
Ditto	2 ditto	do.		
Ditto	1 ditto	do.		
Calcutta	60 days' sight	98 per cent.		
Ditto	30 ditto	98½.		
Ditto	Sight	99.		
Madras	30 days'	98½.		
Ditto	Sight	99.		
China	60 days'	214		

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London	£3.	0s. 0d.
To Liverpool	£3.	0s. 0d.
To Clyde	£3.	0s. 0d.
To China	Rs.	11½ per Candy.
To Calcutta Salt	Rs.	275 per Rass.

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1000	6 per ct.	20 pm.	
Oriental Bank	"	500	7 do.	19 Disct.	
Commercial Bank	"	500	7 do.	13¾ "	
Agra Bank	"	500	8 do.	2 "	
Apollo Press Co	"	12,500	1,500 p. shr.	Rs.	14,700
Colaba ditto	"	7,000	1,500	do	14,200
Colaba Land Co	"	10,000	420	do	7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co	"	500	None	55 p. c. dis.	
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co.	"	27 4 5.	Rs. 25		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 p Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs. 119		p 100 Siccas	
5 "	Loan 1825-26	" 107		p 100 "	
5 "	Loan 1829-30	" 107		p 100 "	
5 "	Loan 1841-42	" 2¼	@ 2¾ p. ct. prem.	p 100 Co.'s	
4 "	Loan 1832-33	" 96		p 100 Siccas	2½d
4 "	Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	" 92½			

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10.	3 as. each
Bank of England Notes	"	10.	per £
Spanish Dollars	"	220½	per 100 $
German Crowns	"	212	"
Sycee Silver	"	104⅛ to 104½	p. 100 Tolas
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	"	16.	5 as. per Tola
Gold Ingots, according to touch	"	15. 14 as.	"

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

Military.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1851.

No. 263 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish to the Army the following General order by the Most Noble the Governor General of India, dated Camp Chahar, 14th April 1851.

"The Most Noble the Governor General of India is pleased to publish the following paragraphs of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 5 of 1851, dated 5th ultimo, announcing the grant of a medal for the services therein specified.

"All General and other Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, Soldiers and others in the service of the East India Company, who are entitled to the honorary distinction in question, are to apply for the same through the Adjutant General's Department, to the Government of the Presidency to which they belong: such application specifying in what action and at what period of time they served, and accompanied by any certificate calculated to substantiate the claim.

"All applications are to be submitted as soon as possible, to enable the necessary Rolls to be prepared, for transmission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

"'Para 1st. We have much satisfaction in announcing to you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to assent to a medal being granted, at the charge of the East India Company, to the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Crown, and of the Company who were engaged in the several services enumerated in the following list, including the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy, and of the Company's Marine, who took part in the Burmese war.

"'LIST OF SERVICES.

Storm of Allighur, 4th September 1803.
Battle of Delhi, 11th September 1803.
Battle of Assye, 23rd September 1803.
Siege of Asseerghur, 21st October 1803.
Battle of Laswaree, 1st November 1803.
Battle of Argaum, 29th November 1803.
Siege and storm of Gawilghur, 15th December 1803.
Defence of Delhi, October 1804.
Battle of Deig, 13th November 1804.
Capture of Deig, 23rd December 1804.
War in Nepaul, in 1816.
Battle of Kirkee, and Battle and Capture of Poona, November 1817.
Battle of Seetabuldee, and Battle and Capture of Nagpore, November and December 1817.
Battle of Maheidpore, 21st December 1817.
Defence of Corygaum, 1st January 1818.
War in Ava, 1824 to 1826.
Siege and storm of Bhurtpoor, January 1826.

"'2. The medal will be called the "India Medal," and to it will be attached, a Bar or Bars, indicating the particular service or services for which it is granted.

"'3. We intend to publish immediately in the London Gazette, the notification of which a Copy is enclosed, you will be pleased to cause a similar notification to be published in General orders at the three Presidencies, and apprize us of the claims which may be established.

"'4. The India Medal will be of silver for all ranks and classes. It will be struck as soon as possible, and will be distributed to the several persons entitled to it, in the order in which the claims are established.

"'5. To those engaged in either the Battle of Kirkee or the Battle and capture of Poona, a distinctive Bar will be granted, having the name of Kirkee or Poona inscribed on it, as the case may be. To those engaged in both, a Bar will be granted, having both names engraved on it.

"'6. The same course will be pursued with the distinction for Seetabuldee and Nagpoor.

"'7. It is our intention to present the Medal granted for Kirkee and Poona, to the Hon'ble Mount Stewart Elphinstone, and the Medal for Seetabuldee and Nagpore, to Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B., in testimony of their services during the Military operations in those actions, respectively.

"'8. The Native Troops having already received Medals for the Nepaul War, and for the War in Ava, will not be entitled to the India Medal for those services.'

(Signed) "F. D. ATKINSON, Captain,

"Assist. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department,

"with the Governor General."

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1851.

No. 264 of 1851.—With reference to the General Order, dated the 25th March 1841, (Jameson's Code, Section XXX, article 68 to 73) the following extract of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 19th of March 1851, is published for general information:—

"With reference to our Financial despatch to the Government of India, dated 19th August 1840, No. 13, authorizing the Deposit with the Town Major of a discharged Soldier's unexpended pay at the period of his departure for Europe, and of his bona fide savings, for remittance through our Treasury, we have to acquaint you that the practice of paying these sums to the men on their arrival in London having been found to be injurious to them, we have made it a rule not to pay such Deposits to the Depositors until their return to their respective homes, or to the place at which they enlisted. We now desire that this arrangement be explained to the men on making the deposits, and clearly set forth in the Town Major's certificates of the amount of each deposit."

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1851.

No. 265 of 1851.—Captain W. G. Duncan, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 266 of 1851.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An Order by Lieut. Col. Morris, dated Ahmedabad, the 2nd April 1851, directing Staff Surgeon Babington to perform the duties of Assistant Surgeon Seaward, of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, during his absence on sick leave to Bombay, or until further orders.

An Order by Brigadier General Manson, C. B., dated Kurrachee, the 5th April 1851, appointing Lieut. Berthon, of the Artillery, to act as Commissary of Ordnance at that station, on the departure of Captain Woosnam, and until the arrival of Captain Wormald.

An Order by the same Officer, and of the same date, directing Brevet Lieut. Col. Green, C. B., Assistant Adjutant General, to perform the duties of Assistant Quarter Master General, during the absence of Brevet Major Adams, on leave to Bombay.

An Order by Brigadier Reid, C. B., dated Ahmednuggur, the 11th April 1851, appointing Lieutenant J. T. Annesley, of the 26th Regiment N. I., to Officiate as Executive Engineer at that station, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1851.

No. 267 of 1851.—Ensign the Hon'ble E. W. Douglas, of the 17th Regiment N. I., Aid-de-Camp, on the Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, passed the prescribed Examination in the Hindoostanee language on the 17th March last.

No. 268 of 1851.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Engineers and Infantry, and as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet for the Engineers is promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Engineers.

Date of arrival at Bombay.

No. 582. Mr. Richard Edward Forbes Cotgrave. 23rd April 1851.

Infantry.

No. 579. Mr. Croft Augustus Charles Hawkins. ditto ditto.
No. 581. Mr. James Houlbrooke Drummond..... ditto ditto.

Medical Establishment.

No. 730. Mr. James Bain, M. D.... ... ... ditto ditto.

Major A. S. Hawkins, of the 8th Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors... ... ... } ditto ditto.

No. 269 of 1851.—In consequence of Sub Conductor A. Taylor having been pensioned by General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the 2d April, the following promotions are made in the Subordinate Department of Public Works from the above date.

Senior Overseer Serjeant George Levien, to be Sub Conductor, vice Taylor pensioned.

Senior Assistant Overseer Serjeant W. Jones, to be Overseer, vice Levien promoted.

Senior Sub Assistant Overseer G. Cowper, to be Assistant Overseer, vice Jones promoted.

No. 270 of 1851.—Assistant Apothecary William Thompson, is struck off the list of the medical service for desertion, and Assistant Apothecary Keefe is appointed to the Indian Navy, in his room.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1851.

No 271 of 1851.—With reference to G. O. No. 251, dated 29th ultimo, Lieutenant Forrest, of the 12th Regiment N. I., is appointed to act as Fort Master to the Northern Division during the absence of Captain Pyre, on leave to Bombay, instead of Major Stiles, on Captain Pyre's responsibility.

No. 272 of 1851.—Lieutenant A. W. Graham, of the 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps), has been reported qualified as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language.

No. 273 of 1851.—Ensign E. Owen, of the 2d Gr. Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 274 of 1851.—Ensign Bather, of the 18th Regt. N. I., is permitted to resign the Hon'ble Company' Service, from this date.

No. 275 of 1851.—The following Postings in the Commissariat Department are ordered:—

Lieutenant W. Lodwick, 12th Regiment N. I., 1st class Commissariat Agent, who is now on leave at the Presidency to be attached to the Executive Commissariat Office at Bombay, to do duty under the orders of the Deputy Commissary General.

Lieutenant J. G. Millar, 22nd Regiment N. I., 1st class Commissariat Agent, on being relieved by Captain Lancaster, to proceed from Neemuch to Sholapoor, and receive charge of the Commissariat and Bazaar Departments at the latter station.

No. 276 of 1851.—A Division Order, issued by Lieut. Col. Roberts, Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, dated Belgaum, the 11th April, directing Civil Surgeon Maitland to assume medical charge of the detachment of the 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps) stationed at Rutnagherry, from the 25th March is confirmed.

No. 277 of 1851.—The following promotions are made:

4th Regiment N. I. or Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant R. Gordon to be Captain, and 2nd Lieut. W. A. Glasspoole to be 1st Lieutenant, in succession to Hunter retired... ... ... } *Date of Rank.* 15 April 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the date specified opposite his name, and posted to the 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps) vice Glasspoole promoted.

	Rank as 2nd Lieutenant in the	
	Regiment	*Army.*
Thomas Forbes Robertson...	15th April 1851.	29th Dec. 1849.

No. 278 of 1851.—Lieut. R. Chancey, of the 21st Regiment Bengal N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 279 of 1851.—The Hon'ble Court of Directors have appointed Mr. William Alexander Kerr, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry, upon this Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

No. 280 of 1851.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report that 2nd Lieutenant A. Cowper, of the Corps of En-

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

gineers, has passed the prescribed examination, and is qualified as Interpreter in the Mahratta language.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1851.

No. 281 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Captain James Ash, of the Regiment of Artillery.
Do. H. Lodwick, of the 10th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. F. E. Hunter, of the 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps.)
Lieut. E. Grant, of the 3rd Regiment N. I.

No. 282 of 1851.—Assistant Apothecary Woods, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, is placed at the disposed of the Commander in Chief of the India Navy, for duty in the Naval Branch of the service.

No. 283 of 1851.—Edward Carpenter, having passed the examination, required for Medical Officers according to the "Rules for the Education of Medical subordinates" is appointed and Assistant Apothecary.

No. 284 of 1851.—Major B. T. Phillips, of the 7th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1851.

No. 285 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that from the 1st instant, the following rules respecting Horsekeepers to the Troops of Horse Artillery, shall be adopted, in abrogation of Article 22nd, Section XII. page 142 of Jameson's Code.

For the Horse Artillery.—1. In the Field, or on actual Field Service, one Horsekeeper is allowad for every Horse on the effective strength of each Troop.

2. In Garrison or Cantonments, marching for relief, or for taking post at any fixed Station of the Army, one Horsekeeper for each Serjeant's, Corporal's, Farrier's and Trumpeter's Horses, one to each "off-Horse," one to every three spare Horses, and one to every two of the other Horses.

No. 286 of 1851.—Assistant Surgeon J. Bean has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Broach.

No. 287 of 1851.—With reference to General Order No. 227, of the 17th ultimo, Mr. Henry Pronse Probyn is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment from the 5th instant, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1851.

No. 46 of 1851.—Assistant Apothecary William Thompson is struck off the list of the Medical Service, for desertion, and Assistant Apothecary Keefe is appointed to the Indian Navy in his room.

No. 47 of 1851.—Cursetjee Rustomjee, Master Builder, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 12th instant, to proceed to the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1851.

No. 48 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz:—

By Commodore S. Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Lieutenant Draper, Commanding the "Berenice," to perform the duties of Clerk in Charge of that vessel, in addition, from the 18th April 1851, there being no competent Clerk available.

Assistant Surgeon Harris, of the "Queen," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 16th April 1851.

The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Queen," on the 16th April 1851.

Mr. Cairncross, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, of the "Berenice," to be Store Accountant of the Vessel on the 25th February 1851, vice Mr. Norie, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, permitted to resign the service.

Mr. Harrison, Acting Master, of the "Queen," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, from the 21st April 1851.

Commander Campbell, Commanding the "Queen," to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, in addition, from the 21st April 1851, there being no competent Officer available.

By Commander R. Ethersey, I. N., Commanding the Indus Flotilla.

The undermentioned Officers of the Indus Flotilla, proceeding on duty to Kallabagh, on the Indus, to be accomodated with a passage on board the "Conqueror," at the Acting Master's Mess:—

Lieutenant Grounds, I. N., from 8th December 1850, to 18th Jany 1851.
J. W. Barnes, Acting Clerk, I. N. from 8th December 1850 to 18th January 1851, and from 18th to 20th February 1851.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1851.

No. 51 of 1851.—Assistant Surgeon J. Bean, who has been appointed Civil Surgeon at Broach, is to be relieved from duty in the Indian Navy.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., *Secy. to Govt.*

Civil Appointments, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1851.

The leave of absence on sick certificate, granted under date the 11th ultimo to Assistant Surgeon G. M. Seaward, in Medical charge of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is extended to the 31st instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, *Chief Secretary.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—Revenue.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1851.

Mr. G. B. Seton Karr is appointed Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nassick, from the date of his being relieved by Mr Courtney of the charge of the Poona Collectorate.

Mr. C. J Davies is appointed Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Broach.

Mr. R. Hardy is appointed First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast has this day delivered over charge of the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue at the Presidency, to his Assistant, Mr. F. Hutchinson.

Mr. W. T. Cole, Deputy Collector of Hyderabad, in Scinde, is allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate till the 14th instant, from the date of his having left the Hyderabad Collectorate, in consequence of the state of his health.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1851.

Mr. William Bertie has been appointed by the Inam Commissioner a Sub-Assistant in his department.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan assumed charge of his duties as Acting Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, on the 3rd instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—Finance.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1851.

Roderick Mackenzie, Esquire, T. S. Cowie Esquire, and Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, have been appointed Members of the Committee for the management of the Government Savings' Bank.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, *Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1851.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Surat, has been allowed leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, for eight days from the 8th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. E. C. Watkins, Sudder Ameen of Ahmedabad, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of that place.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1851.

The leave of absence granted under date the 17th February last to Mr. A. B. Warden, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, is cancelled.

Mr. A. B. Warden, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, received charge of the Adawlut at that Station on the 10th ultimo, from Mr. A. K. Corfield, Joint Judge and Session Judge.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1851.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs available is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this date, 10. Admitted, Mr. A. C. Travers.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1851.

Lieutenant Scott, Second Assistant Superintendent of Roads, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st instant, to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1851.

Assistant Surgeon Hosken received charge of the duties of Vaccinator in the Konkan from Assistant Surgeon Haines, on the 6th March last, and Assistant Surgeon Johnston received charge of the same duties from Assistant Surgeon Hosken, on the 9th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon Hosken, Civil Surgeon at Tanna, has been allowed leave of absence from the 15th ultimo to the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the Examination Committee, his duties being conducted during his absence by Assistant Surgeon Sylvester.

Assistant Surgeon Style assumed charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Broach, on the 1st ultimo.

Mr. F. Hutchinson received charge of the office of Superintendent of Stationery from Mr. C. J. Prendergast on the 13th instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report that Lieutenmant A. Cowper, Engineers, has passed an Examination in the Mahratta language.

First Hospital Assistant Balloo Bhawoo is attached to the Civil Hospital at Nassick, vice Narayan Hurry, who will be a supernumerary on the Establishment.

Erratum.

In the Notification published under date the 14th ultimo, relative to the appointment of First Grade Apprentice Purbhoodass Heerjee, to be an Assistant Vaccinator, *for* "N. D. Division," *read* "Deccan Division."

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1851.

The Reverned D. H. Cotes, Assistant Chaplain at Baroda, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 5th instant, to proceed to Powanghur, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN, *Secretary to Government.*

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

8th May.—Barque *David Clark*, Robert Swan Master, from London 19th December 1850.
" " Ship *Faize Allum*, Wm. Eames Master, from Siam 6th February, Singapore 26th ditto, and Cochin 8th April 1851. Passengers.—Nineteen Natives.
9th " Ship *Flora McDonald*, R. Smith Master, from Liverpool 5th January.
" " E. I. Company's Steamer *Meduso*, Lieutenant S. B. King from Hurnee 8th May.
10th " H. Company's Steamer *Snake*, J. Myers Master, from Nagothana.
11th " Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, J. Clark Master, from Suart 9th May. Passengers.—Eighty-two Natives.
" " Ship *Martin Luther*, James Phelton Master, from Canton 28th February.

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12th „ Steamer *Phlax*, F. M. Ellis Master, from Surat 11th instant. Passengers.—Mrs. H. Pelly; a Gentleman; and one hundred and sixty-five Natives, deck.

13th „ Ship *Charlotte*, Lewis Thomas Master, from Hongkong 27th February, and Singapore 12th March. Exchanged numbers with *Diana*, from Penang, *Prince of Wales* from Singapore on 4th of April, 23rd.—Exchanged numbers with the *Stornoway* off Alleppee, all well, and Barque *Raja* from Calcutta to Bombay.

„ „ H. Company's Cutter *Nurbudda*, W. W. Dawson Master, from the Coast.

„ „ Ship *Sutleg*, William H. Corkhill Master, from London 3rd December 1850, and Cannanore 1st May 1851. Passengers.—Mrs. Wm. H. Corkhill.

14th „ *Prince Albert*, G. Jellican, Master, from China 4th March and Singapore 20th March 1851. Passengers.—Mr Hickford; and three China Convicts.

„ „ Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts Master, from Surat yesterday, at 1 P. M. Passengers.—Several Natives.

DEPARTURES.

10th May.—H. Company's Steamer *Snake*, J. Myers Master, to Nagothana.

„ „ Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, G. M. Beyts Master, to Surat. Passengers.—Mrs. Smith; Lieutenant Phillip, and thirty Natives.

„ „ Ship *Al Mahamody*, Hajee Sallay bin Nasser Nacoda, to Muscat.

„ „ Dutch Barque *General Chasse*, J. Rehling Master, to Souabaya.

„ „ Ship *Anjer*, Edward Purss Master, to Liverpool.

11th „ Ship *Kirkman Finlay*, L. Potter Master, to Glasgow.

„ „ Ship *Equestrian*, J. Robertson Master, to Canton in China.

„ „ B. S. N. Company's Steamer *Surat*, P. Duverger Master, to Surat. Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, and thirty-five Natives.

12th „ Ship *Alberta*, J. Benson Master, to Liverpool.

„ „ Ship *Queen Mab*, Richard Lamb Master, to ditto.

„ „ Barque *Tudmour*, Adam Bowie Master, to Port Glassgow.

13th „ Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, J. Clark Master, to Surat. Passengers.—One hundred and five Natives.

„ „ Ship *Albion*, E. Graham Master, to Liverpool.

„ „ Ship *Charlotte*, R. McVane Master, to Liverpool.

„ „ Barque *Wild Irish Girl*, E. Graham Master, to Liverpool.

14th „ H. Company's Steamer *Acbar*, A. H. Gardner, Commander to Aden. Passengers.—Reverend R. E. Tyrwhitt; Captain L. D. Leckie; Captain W. G. Duncan, 24th Regiment N. I.; G. Inverarity Esq., Civil Service; A. C. Travers, Esq.; Civil Service; D. Grunberg, Esq.; Lieut. E. Grant; Lieut. F. E. Hunter; Captain Henry Lodwick, 10th Regiment N. I.; Major B. T. Phillips, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Mrs. Johnstone and two children with a European servant; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Larkins, and a child; Mrs. J. H. Pelly and a native Servant; W. T. Cole, Esq.—*2nd Class* Hajee Messen, Syed Hassen; Syed Anmer; Hajee Mahomed; Syed Alley bin Hassain and a servant; Hajee Ahmed bin Ebrahim and a servant; Govindjee Hooska; Mr. and Mrs. Hus; and a Gentleman.

„ „ Ship *John Bartlett*, S. Purkins Master, to China.

15th „ Ship *Punjaub*, Wm. H. Palmer Master, to Calcutta. Passengers.—Seventeen Natives.

„ „ Ship *Armide*, C. H. M. Langley Master, to Liverpool. Passenger.—Lieut. Leet 86th Regt.

„ „ H. Company's Steamer *Snake*, J. Myers Master, to Butcher's Island.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.—At Mount Aboo, on the 30th April, the wife of Mr. J. S. Coleman, Ordnance Department, of a son.

At Kalbadevy, on the morning of the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. Paul de Rozario, of a son.

At Girgaum, on the 8th May, the wife of Lawrence Baptist, Clerk Indian Naval Storekeeper's Department, of a son.

At Matharpacaddy, on the 7th May, the wife of Mr. Clemente Juliao D'Abreo, of the Auditor General's Office, of a daughter.

At Airy Cottage, Mount, on the 12th May, the wife of Wm. Jeune, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th Instant, at Byculla, Mrs. H. Bell, of a daughter.

At Mahim, on Sunday, the 11th May, the wife of Mr. Raimundo De Jesus, clerk in the office of Cardwell, Parsons and Co., of a son.

At Byculla, on the morning of the 18th instant, Mrs. R. Bell of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Colabah, on the 6th May, by the Revd. G. Cook, Robert Cairns, of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, Serjeant Major Queen's Troops, Depôt, to Miss Mary Marlow.

At Kirkwall, Orkney, on the 20th February, James S. S. Logie, Esq., M. D., to Barbara Sinclair, second daughter of James Spence, Esq., of East Bank, Banker, Kirkwall.

DEATHS.—At Kalbadevy, on the 9th instant, aged 5 years and 4 months, Anna Isabella, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Annunciation.

At Dharwar, on the 3rd April, of Cholera, Margaret Louisa, daughter of Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, aged 6½ years.

At Lower Colaba, on the night of the 9th instant, of Small Pox, the beloved daughter of Mr. M. A. McEvoy, of the Ordnance Department, aged four years.

At Belgaum, on the 8th instant, George, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs Sherren, aged 2 months and 25 days, deeply regretted.

At Neemuch, on the 1st of May, after a severe illness, borne with patience and resignation, Elizabeth Gore, the beloved wife of Henry Cotes, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, aged 29.

At Neemuch, on Monday afternoon, May 5th, Ensign Alexander Grant Tawse, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, aged 26; sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

At Dapoolee, on the evening of the 9th May, of Cholera, Emily, the beloved wife of Captain H. W. Prescott, Native Veteran Battalion, aged 30 years.

At Girgaum, on the 30th instant, Clara Margaret, wife of Lawrence Baptiste, Clerk in the I. N. Storekeeper's, Office.—leaving her mother husband, and four infant children to regret their irreparable loss.

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Camberwell, March 1851.

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